THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1808:

With a View of MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *September*,	642
High Water at *Leith* for *October*,	ib.
Description of *Mauldslie* Castle,	643
Sketch of *Lisbon*,	ib.
Spanish Itinerary,	645
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	647
Curious Coincidence,	648
Query respecting Cases in Grammar,	ib.
Curious Letter from *Major General Leslie*, in 1639,	649
Answer to Correction of an Error in Remarks on *Dunipace*,	ib.
Account of Books committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured,	650
Characters of *Henry* IV. *Louis* XIII. and *Louis* XIV.	653
Description and Antiquities of *Roslin*,	657
Geography and Trade of the *Black Sea*, with a description of *New Odessa*,	660
Account of the final abolition of Slavery in *England*,	664
Reason and Speech considered as inseparably connected with the improvement of the Human Species,	668
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	671
A Journey through the *Highlands* and *Western Isles*, in the Summer of 1804.—By the *Ettrick* Shepherd,	672

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. *Bald*'s General View of the Coal Trade of *Scotland*,	674
II. *Hamilton*'s Cottagers of *Glenburnie*,	678
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	682
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	683
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	ib.

POETRY.

Death-song of *Mackenzie*,	685
Song.—*Scottish* Song,	ib.
Sonnet on the Death of an amiable young Lady,	686
Verses on the death of *John Home*, Esq. Author of *Douglas*,	ib.
The Poet, a burlesque Elegy,	687

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons,	689
—Budget and Ways and Means,	692
Catholic Petition,	693

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

Portugal,	697
—Proclamation by *Admiral Cotton* and *Sir Arthur Wellesley* previous to military Operations,	703
—Proclamation of the *Portuguese* General to the Soldiers of the *French* army,	ib.
Spain,	704
—New and Old *Castile*,—*Arragon*,	ib.
—*Biscay*,—*Catalonia*,—*Andalusia*,	705
Spanish Army in *Denmark*,	707
France,	710
Naval Intelligence,	712

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Court of Session,	713
Grand Masonic Procession,	ib.
Court of Justiciary,	714
Civil Appointments,	717
Military Appointments,	ib.
Marriages,	ib.
Births,	718
Deaths,	719
Stocks and Markets,	720

State

Aug. 7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jane Plummer, daughter of the late Dr Plummer of Middlestead, and wife of James Forrest, Esq. of Comiston.

8. At Kilworth, John Pigot, Esq. eldest son of Dr John Pigot of Kilworth.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 58, Patrick Brown, Esq. late captain in the 25th regiment of foot.

9. At Leith, Mr John Young, late purser of his Majesty's ship Rover.

—. At Bathford, near Bath, Ann MacDowall, eldest daughter of Day Hort MacDowall of Walkinshaw, Esq. Renfrewshire.

10. At Daldowie, Robert Bogle, Esq. of Daldowie.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Murray, second daughter of Mr Patrick Murray (Ardiffrie, near Peterhead,) and spouse to Mr Alex. Giles, upholsterer, Edinburgh.

13. At Hornsbank, in her 15th year, Miss Jean Crawford, youngest daughter of David Crawford, Esq.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Watson, wife of Mr Thomas E. Sutherland, merchant there.

14. Andrew Harvie, Esq. of Newhouse, Provost of Rutherglen.

15. At Fort William, Mr Ewan Cameron, messenger there.

16. At the manse of Lasswade, Mrs Paton, spouse to the Rev. Mr John Paton.

16. At Arbroath; Baillie George Hill, in his 88th year. He was born on the 30th Dec. 1719, and retained all his faculties to the last.

17. At Kinross, Mrs Helen Drysdale, wife of Mr Robert Marshall, Sheriff-clerk of Kinross-shire.

17. At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Ewan, daughter of the late Mr James Ewan, of the General Post Office, Edinburgh.

18. At Summerfield, in the parish of Crossmichael, aged 83, Mrs M'Minn, widow of Mr George M'Minn, formerly in Chappleton.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Ommium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 1.	——	2 pr.	68 ¼
8.	243 ½	1¼ pr. par.	67 ½
15.	239 40	par. ¼ dis.	66 ⅝
22.	——	1 1¾ dis.	66 65½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 1.	65 84	40 47	38 44	58 62
8.	65 86	40 46	35 44	50 58
15.	65 88	40 45	34 42	50 58
22.	65 88	40 45	30 40	50 58

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Aug. 5.	36 s. 44	36 s. 40	32 s. 37	30s. 37
12.	36 47	31 39	31 36	29 35
19.	40 49	31 36	30 35	28 32
26.	40 50	24 28	28 32	27 31

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Aug. 2.	293	26 25	60	20 19
9.	161	24 23	40	18 17
16.	150	24 23	44	18 17
23.	190	24 23	38	18 17
30.	300	24 23	45	18 17

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Modestus,—*T.*,—*J. C. P.*,—*R. F.*, are received.

Hidallan,—*R. T.*,—*Milo*, will appear in our next.

Glotianus is under consideration. We cannot form any opinion in regard to his translations, without first seeing a specimen.

We should gladly have inserted the ingenious communication of *Theophilus*, but the controversy has already extended to an immoderate length, and some of the sentiments, we are afraid, might give offence to a numerous and respectable class of our readers.

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Register of the Weather for *September*,	642
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Spanish Itinerary,	645
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	647
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Query respecting Cases in Grammar,	ib.
Curious Letter from *Major General Lesslie*, in 1639,	649
Answer to Correction of an Error in Remarks on *Dunipace*,	ib.
Account of Books committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured,	650
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—Proclamation of the *Portuguese* General to the Soldiers of the *French* army,	ib.
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—New and Old *Castile*,—*Arragon*,	ib.
—*Biscay*,—*Catalonia*,—*Andalusia*,	705
Spanish Army in *Denmark*,	707
France,	710
Naval Intelligence,	712

SCOTTISH CHRONICLE.

Court of Session,	713
Grand Masonic Procession,	ib.
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Deaths,	719
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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Aug. 26. to Sept. 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Aug. 26	29.7	52	60	——	Clear
27	29.65	42	65	——	Ditto
28	29.7	50	64	——	Ditto
29	29.85	49	68	——	Ditto
30	29.65	56	64	0.04	Showers
31	29.09	50	70	——	Clear
Sept. 1	29.02	53	60	0.35	Rain
2	29.7	50	65	0.04	Showers
3	29.21	50	65	——	Clear
4	29.8	52	68	——	Ditto
5	29.79	51	66	0.21	Rain
6	29.54	53	61	0.3	Ditto
7	29.63	50	65	0.04	Showers
8	29.5	49	65	0.03	Ditto
9	29.54	48	65	——	Clear
10	29.9	47	64	0.02	Showers
11	29.71	51	65	——	Clear
12	29.58	50	62	——	Ditto
13	29.92	50	60	0.5	Rain
14	29.99	51	62	0.32	Ditto
15	30.25	51	60	0.21	Ditto
16	30.26	49	70	——	Clear
17	30.29	45	66	——	Ditto
18	30.15	49	61	——	Ditto
19	30.	46	65	——	Ditto
20	30.1	45	60	——	Ditto
21	30.24	50	65	——	Ditto
22	29.9	54	56	0.35	Rain
23	29.84	44	58	——	Clear
24	30.05	33	48	0.09	Showers
25	30.03	40	64	——	Clear
				——	

Quantity of Rain, 2.5

High Water at LEITH For OCTOBER 1808.

Days.	Even. H.	Even. M.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.
Sa. 1	11	54	—	—
Su. 2	0	17	0	39
M. 3	1	1	1	23
Tu. 4	1	45	2	6
W. 5	2	28	2	50
Th. 6	3	12	3	34
Fr. 7	3	57	4	20
Sa. 8	4	44	5	7
Su. 9	5	31	5	55
M. 10	6	19	6	43
Tu. 11	7	8	7	33
W. 12	7	58	8	22
Th. 13	8	47	9	12
Fr. 14	9	37	10	2
Sa. 15	10	28	10	53
Su. 16	11	18	11	43
M. 17	—	—	0	11
Tu. 18	0	38	1	5
W. 19	1	33	2	1
Th. 20	2	30	3	0
Fr. 21	3	30	4	0
Sa. 22	4	31	5	2
Su. 23	5	32	6	2
M. 24	6	31	7	0
Tu. 25	7	27	7	55
W. 26	8	21	8	47
Th. 27	9	11	9	35
Fr. 28	9	58	10	21
Sa. 29	10	43	11	5
Su. 30	11	26	11	48
M. 31	—	—	0	10

MOON's PHASES
For OCTOBER 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	4.	2.	6.	even.
Last Quar.	12.	6.	54.	even.
New Moon,	19.	4.	42.	even.
First Quart.	26.	8.	85.	morn.

Oct. 1. Hare hunting and Pheasant shooting begins.
11. Old Michaelmas.
25. King George III's accession.
26. ———————— proclaimed.

Colonel Gibson del.

R. Scott sculp.

MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

THE
Scots Magazine,
AND
EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,
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Description of MAULDSLIE CASTLE.

MAULDSLIE CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Hyndford, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Clyde, in a fine lawn, surrounded by rising grounds. It lies in the parish of Carluke, about four miles from Lanark, in the road to Hamilton and Glasgow. The country round may vie, for beauty and fertility, with any in Scotland. The mansion was built upon a plan by the late Robert Adams, which is generally considered as the most compleat plan of a modern castle of any designed by that celebrated architect. The hill, or *law*, of Mauldslie, is remarkable for the antiquities found in it, which consist of cairns, in which are found urns, containing human bones.

SKETCH *of* LISBON.

(*From Semple's Travels.*)

THIS city can never cease to be a place of consequence whilst trade and commerce flourish in Europe.—Had it not been for political events and considerations, it would probably have become the capital of Spain, there being no situation possessed of equal advantages in the whole Peninsula, as it may be called, of Europe, south of the Pyrenees. It is built upon several hills, the number of which it is not easy to ascertain amidst so many buildings; but which the natives say amount to seven, like those of ancient Rome. It may rather be said to stand upon an arm of the sea, into which the Tagus falls, than upon the Tagus itself; that river not being navigable even for boats in all its long course, till within twelve or fourteen leagues of Lisbon, and the water before the town being salt, and frequently so rough, as to endanger the ships at anchor there. The inhabitants of Lisbon, however, who are jealous of the honour of their river, affirm this to be a frivolous distinction, and that in the time of the rains, an immense body of fresh water is here brought down, so as often to cause more damage to the shipping than is ever occasioned by the wind and tide from the sea. However that may be, the situation is admirable, and the town, full of churches, palaces, domes, and spires, rising from the edge of the water up the ascents and over the tops of so many hills, presents from the bay one of the noblest views that can be imagined, and superior perhaps to that of any city in the world. In whatever situation we view it during our approach, it is imposing, but when we land the delusion vanishes. The streets are badly paved and full of filth; the houses, with here and there a latticed window, have a melancholy appearance, and the inhabitants, some

in

in rags, and the remainder in dark-coloured clothes, render the whole still more gloomy.

The part of Lisbon most deserving of attention is that which suffered so severely in the dreadful earthquake of 1755. It is not merely that all the flat at the foot of the amphitheatre of the surrounding hills is rebuilt in a regular manner, and excellently paved; but the ruins of great buildings still remaining on the tops of the heights in the heart of a populous city, have a singular and striking effect. Other nations erect monuments at a great expense, in commemoration of battles, earthquakes, and wide wasting fires. But nothing can speak so home to the heart as these awful remains which stand in perpetual memento to the inhabitants of Lisbon, of what has happened, and may again happen to the city.

The churches and the theatres will naturally first attract the stranger; and the ruins cannot fail to awaken serious reflections. Should he be disposed to continue them, he may ascend one of the hills, on the top of which, surrounded by a high wall, and planted thickly with trees, is the English burying ground. There is always to me something affecting in the sight of the grave of a fellow countryman in a foreign land; how much more when they are crouded so thickly together. Among the many who came here for health and found a grave, lies Henry Fielding, an unrivalled delineator of human life and manners, and whose name will be remembered as long as true humour shall be relished in England. I could here fill up several pages with long inscriptions over the once illustrious dead; but indeed, my good reader, you and I have a long journey before us, and shall therefore leave the drudgery to those who make books. Quitting the burying ground, and keeping the heights, we soon find ourselves on the outskirts of the town, which are composed of very mean houses, and inhabited by a race among whom cleanliness in all its branches appears wholly neglected, and where swine and miserable dogs are stretched out upon heaps of filth before every door. Fortunately this does not last long, and we presently come into the open fields on the north-west side of the town. The country, at this season, looks brown and parched up, and is wholly destitute of inclosures; a number of country seats, however, at a little distance, surrounded by trees, and intermingled with vineyards, must, immediately after the rainy season, form a beautiful prospect. On the heights to the left is a range of windmills, which being, I suppose, similar to those used in Spain, tend to illustrate a passage in Don Quixote. Judging from those on the banks of the Thames, and throughout England, I had always hitherto considered the account of the battle with the windmills, as too extravagant even for that extravagant knight: but those of this country being little, round, sturdy fellows, of about ten or twelve feet in height, might pass for the ghosts of giants, even to a sober English peasant, on a moonlight night. Passing onwards, we come to a deep and narrow valley, over which is thrown the noblest aqueduct which has been erected in Europe since the time of the Romans. It is, perhaps, the last also that will be erected for the sole end of carrying water for common purposes; the discovery, that fluids when conveyed in pipes will rise to nearly their level, superseding the use of such stupendous structures. It consists of thirty-five arches, the centre one of immense height, but they are greatly too narrow in proportion, when viewed from a little distance. The inhabitants of Lisbon boast that they are the highest single arches in the world, which may be true; but a double or triple row would have been equally useful and far more elegant. A noble pathway, bordered by a wall of solid

solid blocks of stone, leads across the summit, nearly on a level with the water, which makes a perpetual running sound on the inside. This sound is echoed along the arched stone roof of the aqueduct, and excites a pleasing sensation in the mind of the passenger, who turning to the other hand, and looking over the parapet, beholds beneath him, at a great depth, the stony bed of a considerable stream, under the center arch, and which, in winter, must run with all the fury of a mountain torrent. Over this stream a bridge is thrown, and a road leads through the valley; the travellers on which, when viewed from above, seem diminished in size to the circumference of their hats. Upon the whole, this aqueduct is justly a national boast among the Portuguese; and in a country where so few great undertakings, not connected with religion, are carried to perfection, it stands like a giant amidst pigmies and abortions. It is singular that the same nation have erected in America the only great, perhaps the only, aqueduct which exists in all that continent. It is near the town of Rio Janeiro, and is thrown across a valley wider than that near Lisbon. I only saw this last at some little distance, yet I cannot help thinking that the two were constructed at no great distance of time from each other, and that whichever was the first, served as a model to the second.

At Belem is a castle, and a battery running out into the water, the cannon of which, in the present circumstances, sufficiently command the entrance of the harbour. Their alliance with England, however, is the best bulwark of Lisbon against an attack by sea; yet they talk of their navy as being second to that of Great Britain, if not in numbers, at least in courage and manœuvres. Untried merit, when much boasted of, may always be suspected; and of all the nations that I have yet seen, the Portuguese appear to have the smallest reason for boasting; yet it must be allowed that their frigates are handsomely modelled, and have every exterior appearance of excellence.

Among the peasantry who come in from the country, especially on Sundays, it is easy to observe a number of particulars in dress and manners which must be referred to a Celtic origin.—Instead of hats they frequently wear caps or bonnets; the ancient plaid, too warm to be carried in this climate as a cloak, is converted into a party-coloured sash, which they wear round the middle, and in which they uniformly carry a dirk or long knife; and their favourite instrument of music is the bagpipe, adorned with ribbons, exactly similar to that used in the highlands of Scotland. To the sound of this very ancient instrument, two or three of them together dance a kind of reel, or if the tune be slow and solemn, the piper walks backward and forward amidst a silent and attentive crowd. In their lively dances they raise their hands above the head and keep time with their castanets.—The Scottish Highlanders observe exactly the same practice, and I am fully persuaded that their strong snapping of the fingers is in imitation of the sound of the castanet.

Spanish Itinerary.

THE following Itinerary of the principal great roads from Madrid to the chief towns of the Provinces, will be found very convenient. Many of the distances are stated from actual measurement, others are taken from the computed Leagues of the country, as estimated for the march of Soldiers or hire of Travelling Horses, some of which have been corrected from the observations of the late M. Mechain, in his Trigonometrical Survey of Spain, in which he was employed, as well as in

in measuring a Degree of the Meridian in that country, some time before his death at Valencia, in 1805. But as the country is very mountainous, and consequently the Roads very crooked, no Geometrical Survey of the distances between the chief towns as deduced from maps, can deserve the least attention; on the contrary, there are many places where the linear distances and the actual length of the carriage roads differ at least one-fourth. The nominal or common league of Spain is not less than four English miles, and the distance between villages estimated at a league, frequently varies from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Badajos															
165	Barcelona														
93	100	Burgos													
60	177	154	Cadiz												
47	131	118	39	Cordova											
67	138	122	52	20	Granada										
61	120	108	56	14	14	Jaen									
83	134	32	135	98	110	96	Leon								
63	102	54	102	64	68	54	55	Madrid							
97	88	112	98	50	50	38	114	59	Murcia						
110	158	56	161	124	136	122	26	82	139	Oviedo					
123	67	38	160	124	120	112	60	60	102	86	Pamplona				
120	176	89	181	140	160	140	58	106	159	56	123	Santiago			
37	150	140	23	22	35	32	112	88	68	138	148	156	Seville		
51	114	66	88	50	54	41	68	12	53	92	72	112	76	Toledo	
110	55	86	120	74	73	64	107	51	32	133	72	157	99	59	Valencia
113	52	52	134	100	105	92	85	50	80	111	27	125	125	62	45	Zaragossa.

This table represents the number of Leagues between all the capital towns of the Provinces or Kingdoms, and the Metropolis or court of Spain, Madrid. If it is desired to know the distance between Badajos and Madrid, the angle of the column under the former, and immediately opposite the latter, gives 63 Leagues, or 252 English miles; if from Badajos to Zaragossa, we find 113 Leagues, or 452 English miles; and so with all the others.

N. B. The distances in this Table are

are taken on the carriage roads, and not the bridle roads, which are shorter, more mountainous, and generally impassable to any thing but asses, mules, sheep, or black cattle.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

Sept. 1,—12. THE weather has been very variable, and upon the whole not the most favourable for the corn-crops. It now appears, that the long-continued rains in July and August have considerably damaged the wheat crop, especially in East Lothian, and the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, &c. The stalks and ears of whole fields have been found more or less tainted with the *rust*, *mildew*, or *blight*, i. e. overrun with the minute parasitical fungus, so fully and accurately described and figured by Sir Joseph Banks. But for information on the interesting subject of the inferiority of this year's wheat crop, we must refer our readers to the Farmer's Magazine, where they will find ample details. One writer in that periodical work seems to think that he has discovered one cause of mildew, in the operations of a minute insect which he found infecting the ears of wheat in Berwickshire: the punctures of the insect, he supposes, may afford a nidus to the impalpable seeds of the microscopic fungus above referred to. He has given a magnified sketch of this insect; but this sketch has either been so carelessly drawn, or so carelessly engraved, that the entomologist will endeavour in vain to ascertain even the genus to which it belongs: possibly it may be a Thrips. But whatever the insect may be, we are certainly inclined to consider its presence rather as the consequence than the cause of mildew.

Sept. 16.—A fine specimen of the Least Fan Palm (corypha minor) is at present in flower in the large stove of the botanic garden, Leith walk. This plant very rarely shews its racemes of flowers. Professor Martyn, in his new edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, mentions that it flowered at Schoenbrunn, on the Continent, in 1773; but, from the edition of Mr Don's Cambridge Catalogue, published last year, it does not appear to have ever before produced its flower in this country. One reason may be, that, in England, it is generally treated as a green-house plant, but in the botanic garden here, it has been fostered with the heat of the tan-bed in the stove.

Sept. 20.—Mackrel, in considerable numbers, are at present brought to our market. They are taken on the Fife coast, and off Dunbar.

P. S.—Opportunities of examining the nature of the mineral strata over which Edinburgh is built, occur now and then, in the course of digging out foundations for houses, &c. in different situations, and at different elevations of the very unequal surface occupied by the city. To assist future inquirers, we shall, in our Monthly Memoranda, occasionally describe such mineral appearances. Taken individually, such observations cannot be expected to afford much interest; but if they be continued for a due length of time, they may eventually be useful in ascertaining the geognostic relations of the curious rocks which rise into eminences in the immediate neighbourhood, particularly the Castle Rock and the Calton Hill.

During this month, a considerable excavation has been formed on the west side of Nicolson Street, nearly opposite to the Royal Manêge, in order to form cellars below a range of several shops about to be erected there. The principal mineral which has been here exposed, is a variety of Slate-clay, or Argillaceous Shistus, a good deal tinged of a brownish-red colour.

It

It forms a pretty hard stone when newly raised, but becomes soft, and even crumbles down from exposure to the atmosphere, or the application of moisture. The colour indicates the presence of a considerable portion of iron; and the friability of the stone evinces a more than ordinary portion of calcareous matter. The Bottle-work Company of this place have carried off the whole *out-put* to their works at Leith, finding it a suitable material for the production of bottle-glass. Slate-clay, it will be remembered, is composed of siliceous and aluminous earths, the former being the predominant ingredient. On these, when placed in a furnace, lime, it is well known, acts as a flux; so that the argillaceous shistus of Nicolson Street, containing a good deal of calcareous matter, is naturally a fusible clay. Further, the considerable portion of iron existing in it, must not only promote its fusibility, but is calculated to produce the peculiar dark colour desirable in bottle-glass. The slate-clay seems to form here a considerable bed, dipping to the north-east. No vegetable impressions have been observed in it. The bed appears to be about eight feet thick; the slate-clay beginning to pass into sand-stone at that depth. It is pretty extensive, the same bed having, some years ago, been laid open in digging foundations for the houses in Roxburgh Square and Fyfe Street, places situated considerably to the eastward of Nicolson Street.

Edinburgh,
Sept. 27th, 1808. } *N.*

Curious Coincidence.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THOSE singular coincidences of expression which we frequently find in the works of authors who lived at different periods of time, and in different parts of the world are not unworthy of our notice. I therefore beg leave to mention one with which many of your readers may be unacquainted. Anacreon, in the beginning of one of his odes, has these lines,

Χαλεπὸν τὸ μὴ φιλῆσαι,
Χαλεπὸν δὲ καὶ φιλῆσαι·
Χαλεπωτερον δὲ παντων,
Αποτυγχάνειν φιλοντα.

The very same sentiment appears in the following Welsh Pennill, or Epigrammatic stanza:

Blin yw caru yma ac accw,
Blin bod heb, y blinder bwnnw,
O'r blinderau blinaf blinder,
Cur anifyr, caru 'n ofer'.

Which is thus translated by Mr Edward Jones, in his musical and poetical relicks of the Welsh Bards,

A mighty pain to love it is,
'Tis a pain that pain to miss;
Of all paine, the greatest pain,
Is to love, and love in vain.

I am, SIR,
Your most humble servant,
Glotianus.

Query respecting CASES *in* GRAMMAR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Beg leave to propose two queries to your readers. 1*st*, What is the precise definition of a case in Grammar? and might it not be expressed by preposition as well as by termination? 2*d*, How many of these alterations or modifications called *cases*, are there in the English language?

I am, SIR,
Your most humble servant,
and constant reader,
GLOTIANUS.

Curious

Curious Letter from MAJOR GENERAL LESSLIE, *in* 1639.

(From MS. in possession of a Gentleman of Edinburgh.)

[In 1639, during the civil wars, the Scots, as is well known, invaded Northumberland, and laid siege to Newcastle. They stationed themselves at Gateshead-hill, and, under the command of Sir David Lesslie, began to erect batteries, dig trenches, &c. A gentleman, having a fine house and gardens situated in the place where they began their works, with the view of getting them preserved, invited Major General John Lesslie, cousin to the General, to dine with him, and after shewing him all the conveniencies in his house and gardens, with the horses in his stables, proposed to make him a present of twenty pounds, if he would use his interest with the General, to have the works carried on from some other place. Soon after which, he wrote the gentleman the following letter:]

I Vow to God, Sir Thomas, it makes my heart blud blud, to see the works gaing this gait through sae trim a garden as yours. I have been twa times with my cousin the General, and sae will I sax times mair, before the wark gaes this gait; but I vow to God, Sir Thomas, you man make the 20*l.* 30*l.*, and the wea trim gay thing that stands in the newk of your hall, chirping and chiming at the noon-time of the day, and the tag-tail'd trooper that stands in the staw, and aw the cherrys in your garden, for a present to my lady, (preve you that well Sir Thomas;) and as I am a cavallier of fortune, and a limb of the house of Rothes, as the meickel kist that stands in the auld kirk at Edinbrough can right well witness for this aught hundred years and mair bygane, deil scoup out my gills gin I hurt either ye or yours to the valuedome of a twa-penny chicken. I am yours, John Lesslie, Captain and Major-General of sax score and twa men, Governor of Northumberland, Cumberland, Mureland, and Fife; Master of Roxbrugh, Thrusle-brugh, Musslebrugh, and Kirkaldy; Laird of Liberton, tooly and whilly Major of Stirling, and Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesslie to the boot of all that. SIR,

Yours,

JOHN LESSLIE.

Sept. 1808.

Answer to Correction of an Error in Remarks on DUNIPACE.

(June Mag. 1808, *p.* 420.*)*

To the Editor.

SIR,

——— Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur. HOR.

A Correspondent of yours has been kind enough to correct (as he imagines) an error in the Remarks on *Dunipace*. After a most attentive perusal of his communication, it is not in my power to perceive that he has corrected any error at all; on the contrary, he has established the imaginary *error* to be a *fact*.

My words are "*Haco's* tumulus, who fell at the battle of Largs, is literally a hill." From the very definite and precise import of these words, it is self-evident, that I had only in view that *Haco* who fell in this engagement, and not the other who died in the Orkneys.

Had I had occasion to mention *Haco* who died at *Kirkwall*, this same error-correcting correspondent would, most probably, have taken the opposite side of the question, and detected me in an error, by proving that *Haco* did not die at *Kirkwall*, but fell in the battle of *Largs*. Had I had occasion to mention *Paul* who embargoed the British fleet at *Petersburgh*, and who was soon after murdered by his subjects, this same gentleman would (no doubt) have retorted on me,

me, " that *Paul* never saw *Petersburgh*, or embargoed a British fleet in his life. That Britain had no fleet at that time. That he was not murdered by his subjects, because he had no subjects whatever. That he did not intermeddle in political affairs, being wholly taken up with the preaching of the gospel, of which he was one of the most zealous propagators. "

Now, Mr Editor, if this mode of correcting errors is brought into fashion, could any man safely mention or allude to any person whatever, without, as a preliminary step, entering into a detail of all who had at any time borne the same name. I said in my communication, that one of the name of *Haco* fell at the battle of *Largs*. Your correspondent not only owns, but corroborates the fact.—But (says he) *Milo* must be wrong, because one of the same name died in *Kirkwall*. If one *Haco* fell at *Largs*, (as your correspondent proves) how could it invalidate the fact, tho' three hundred of the same name had died in every town and village of Scotland.

To conclude, your correspondent, in the true *Hibernian* style, first converts a *fact* into an *error*, and then reconverts this identical *error* into the very *fact* which he intended to disprove. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

15*th July*, 1808. MILO.

ACCOUNT *of* BOOKS *committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

(*Continued from p.* 495.)

MONTGERON.—" Truth of the Miracles wrought at the intercession of the Abbé Paris, and others. " By M. Louis Basile Carre de Montgeron. Vol. I. 1737, II, and III. " 1747, 4to.

The first of these volumes procured the author a place in the Bastile.—Montgeron, in his youth, had been debauched and sceptical. Having been accustomed to ridicule the miracles performed at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, he went one day to examine them more narrowly, in order to obtain materials for his raillery. Here he was touched by grace, and became as vehement a defender of Paris as he had been his detractor. In the work of which we speak, he collected every thing which his infatuated imagination could suggest, to prove that the Abbé Paris was a real worker of miracles; and on the 29th July, 1737, he went and presented to the king, as his Majesty left the dining-room, his first volume, very well bound. The King took it, and immediately caused a *lettre de cachet* to be made out, by which Montgeron was sent to the Bastile. After being transferred to different prisons, he died, in 1754, at the age of 68. Such is the spirit of party, that the authors of the *Nouvelles Ecclesiastiques* were not satisfied with praising the work of Montgeron, but represented him on the frontispiece of their journal, writing his book, with the Holy Spirit above him in the form of a dove, amid a blaze of celestial light, and appearing to inspire what he wrote.

The Abbé Paris, eldest son of a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, fulfilled his ecclesiastical functions with zeal and fidelity. He had attached himself to the party of the Jansenists, and had joined them in their opposition to the Bull Unigenitus. After his death, some pious Jansenists, who came to say their prayers over his tomb, imagined themselves to be cured of various diseases, upon which crowds began to flock to it. The court, to put a stop to these scenes, ordered a wall to be built, which prevented access to the burying place. It was upon this wall that a wag wrote,

De par le Roi defense a Dieu
De faire miracle en ce lieu *.

Thoughts

* By order of the king, God is hereby prohibited from working miracles in this place.

Thoughts of *Simon Morin*, with his spiritual songs, Paris 1647,(with other tracts on the subject.)

This unhappy man was executed on the 14th March, 1663, with all the copies of his work which could be collected, which has rendered those that remain very rare. Simon Morin was a real madman; of this we may judge by the follies scattered through his works. He pretended that he was the "Son of Man," that he held his mission from Jesus Christ himself, who had incorporated himself with him for the salvation of all men.—Desmarets de St Sorlin, by a fanaticism equally base and treacherous, procured the punishment of Simon Morin. That he might extract his secrets from him, he pretended to be one of his most zealous partizans, and wrote to him, that he owned *the Son of God, and the Son of Man, to be in him as a whole.* This letter, dated 1st February 1662, was so agreeable to Morin, that, to testify his gratitude to Desmarets, he wrote an answer next day, in which, by particular favour, he gave him the character of his precursor, calling him a *real John the Baptist risen from the dead.* The most intimate connection was thus established between these two men, which continued till the moment, when the treacherous Desmarets went and denounced Morin as a dangerous heretic. When the officers came to seize upon Morin, he was making out a fair copy of a discourse, beginning with these words: The *Son of Man* to the *King of France.* On the testimony of Desmarets, the *Son of Man* was condemned to be burnt alive with his book, and all his other writings. It would have been equitable, I think, severely to have punished Desmarets, and sent Morin to Bedlam. After the condemnation of the latter, the first President, *de Lamoignon*, asked him if it was any where written, that the new Messiah was to undergo the punishment of fire. The poor wretch replied by this verse of the 16th Psalm: *Thou hast tried me in the fire, and hast found in me no iniquity.* Morin had been clerk to the Revenue, and was afterwards employed by different persons in copying: he wrote a very fine hand.

"Treatise on the Virtue of the Pa-
"gans, by Fr. de la *Mothe le-Vayer.*"

The condemnation of this work is singular. The bookseller was complaining to the author that it did not sell. "Never mind, said La Mothe, I know how to make it sell." In fact, he went and solicited those in power to prohibit the reading of his work.—Scarce was this prohibition known, when every one was eager to read it, and the edition was soon sold off. Dr Arnaud refuted this work in his treatise on *the Necessity of Faith in Jesus Christ.*

"*Moulin* on the Abuses, Usurpa-
"tions, and Exactions of the Court
"of Rome, contrary to the Edicts and
"Ordinances of the Kings of France,
"Lyons, 1564, 4to."

This work related to the abuses committed by the notaries, bankers, and judges, in relation to benefices, which Dumoulin threw entirely upon the court of Rome. This publication was extremely offensive to that court, though extremely agreeable to that of France. It is certain, that from that time the Pope became more moderate in his demands upon the latter, insomuch, that when Montmorenci presented the work of Dumoulin to the King, he said: "Sire, what your Majesty could not do with thirty thousand men, (to oblige the Pope to sue for peace) this little man has done with his little book."

"The *Nymph* of Spa to the Abbé
"Raynal, a poem; published in 1781."

These verses were written by a young author in compliment to Raynal.—They were condemned in the strongest manner by a mandate of the Sovereign Bishop of Liege; but it does not

not appear that the author suffered any other inconvenience.

" Panckouke's *Encyclopedie Metho-*
" *dique.*" This Encyclopedia, as well as the folio one, met with opposition at first. The chancellor caused the two first volumes to be seized and lodged in the Bastile. But this proscription was only temporary, and Panckouke afterwards continued the impression at Paris. Yet there are a number of passages still bolder in this than in the other. According to Panckouke's prospectus, this work was to consist of 40 volumes in 4to, or 84 in 8vo, and was to cost nearly 100,000*l.* Even this immense plan, however, has been far exceeded Sixty-seven *livraisons* are already published, and the work is far from being finished. Many of those parts which are terminated stand in need of a supplement, on account of the progress which the arts and sciences have made since their publication.

" Funeral oration of the Dauphin,
" by Father Pau, a Capuchin." This funeral oration, pronounced at the convent of Capuchins, was stopt and suppressed by the police, which caused 200 copies to be burned at the house of the author. Its proscription was owing, not so much to the matter, as to the style. It is a kind of nonsense, perfectly ridiculous, and which affords great scope to pleasantry. It displays, however, a lively and bold imagination, a rich genius, but not the least judgment to direct these faculties. A funeral oration, nearly in the same style, had been pronounced at the death of the elder Dauphin. It was so diverting, that Madame de Maintenon found no better means of amusing the grief of Louis XIV., than by the reading of this work, at which he could not refrain from laughter.

" *Petit* Jean. Justification of John
" the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy,
" who caused the assassination of Louis
" of France, Duke of Orleans, only bro-
" ther of King Charles VI." This famous justification, a shameful monument of whatever is most atrocious in political and religious opinion, is found in the fifth volume of the folio edition of the works of Gerson. This event took place on the 23d Nov. 1407, between 7 and 8 in the evening. Next day, John attended the funeral of his victim, and shewed every outward sign of grief; but seeing that a particular enquiry was about to be made, he fled into Ireland. Then returning in force, he dared, to boast of his crime; when Jean Petit, a learned doctor of Paris, who had sold himself to him, maintained, in the great hall of the hotel royal de St Paul, to an audience, at which the Dauphin presided, that the murder of the Duke of Orleans was lawful, since that prince had proved himself impious and tyrannical. He maintained, that it is lawful to use surprise, treason, and all sorts of means, to rid ourselves of a tyrant, and that we are not obliged to fulfil any promise which we may have made to him: he added, that the man guilty of such a murder, not only deserved no punishment, but ought even to be rewarded, as the archangel Michael had been for having expelled Lucifer, and Phineas for having slain Zimbri. A general outcry arose against this murderous doctrine; but Petit was for some time sheltered by the great interest of the Duke of Burgundy. His abominable doctrine, however, was denounced by Gerson, and other persons, to Jean de Montaigu, Bishop of Paris, who condemned it as heretical, on the 23d Nov. 1414; the council of Constance mathematised it the year following, at the solicitation of Gerson, sparing, however, the name and work of Jean Petit. Lastly, the king caused the parliament of Paris, on the 16th Sept. 1416, to pronounce a bloody decree against this pernicious libel, and the University censured it. But the Duke of Burgundy, in 1418, had interest enough to oblige the Grand Vicars of the Bishop of Paris, who was then

then ill at St Omer, to retract the condemnation pronounced by this prelate, in 1414. Jean Petit died in 1411. His worthy hero, John the Fearless, was assassinated in his turn, by Tannegin, beneath the eyes of the Dauphin, on the bridge of Montereau-sur-Yonne, on the 10th Sept. 1419.

Characters of HENRY IV. LOUIS XIII. *and* LOUIS XIV.

(From the French of Thomas.)

NEVER, perhaps, was panegyric, among us, so respectable and so great, as when it was destined to celebrate Henry IV.; never was it so unanimous. There have been men, though few, whose reputation contradicted the manners and ideas generally prevailing in their country. Certain brilliant qualities wrested a sort of involuntary and forced confession, even from those who were farthest from sharing them: but when the reputation of a great man is perfectly in unison with the prejudices, the character, and the inclinations of a people, then his celebrity is likely to increase, because the self-love of every citizen forms, as it were, a protection to the reputation of the prince; this is what happened to Henry IV. He may be truly said to have been the hero of France. His talents, his virtues, his very faults, were ours. Mornay and Sully might blame his excessive valour, but in it the nation loved to recognize themselves. Policy even justified him. To encourage his friends, to astonish his enemies, prodigies were necessary: and against armies, he had nothing almost to oppose but virtues. Rashness then ceased to be rashness: this great man merely augmented the little strength he had, by the real strength of admiration and enthusiasm. His gaiety in the midst of combats, his witty sayings in poverty and misfortune, all the sallies of a lively disposition and generous character, the multitude of anecdotes which are told of him, and which shew at once the man of wit and the hero, seem to paint at once the French imagination, and the peculiarities of national spirit and character. Lastly, his amours, his weaknesses, all those sentiments which were commonly passions, and even when they were merely tastes, were still ennobled by chivalric graces, appeared faults which might be forgiven. The nation admired him, and loved to persuade themselves, that gallantry might be mingled with greatness, and that it was at all times the character of a Frenchman to ally pleasure and valour. But that which has consecrated his reputation throughout Europe, is his goodness; that virtue which never allowed hatred to enter his soul, which made him always pardon, without policy and without effort, which would have made him think himself unhappy in punishing, which gave him, with his friends, the most pleasing familiarity, towards his people the most tender benevolence, with his nobles, the most affecting equality; this so precious sentiment, which sometimes, in moments of bitterness, made him pour the tears of a great man into the bosom of friendship; this sentiment, which loved to visit the cottage of the peasant, to share his bread, to smile upon a rural family which surrounded him, and which never dreaded that the tears and secret despair of misery should come to reproach him; this is what gained him the hearts of all nations, made him be blessed alike at London and at Paris. Who, indeed, when he sees, over almost the whole extent of the globe, men so unhappy, so many evils of nature, so many arising from the shock of interest and passion, the human race crushed and trembling, eternally agitated between necessary evils, and those which indulgence and goodness might have obviated,—who can refrain from involuntary tenderness, when he sees a prince

prince arise, who has no passion and no idea, but that of restoring happiness and peace? when thinking of him, when following his actions, when penetrating into his heart, we seem to breathe a milder air; calmness and serenity diffuse themselves, at least, for a few moments, over this unfortunate globe which we inhabit.

Few princes, in history, have had this character of goodness, like Henry IV. The goodness of Augustus was that of a politican, who has no longer any interest to commit crimes; that of Vespasian was stained by avarice and murder; that of Titus is better known, by a word for ever memorable, than by actions; that of the Antonins was sublime and tender, but mingled with a certain philosophic austerity, which deprived it perhaps of those mild graces which we love to recognize in it. In that of Louis XII. among us, though ever to be respected, there was wanting somewhat of the dignity of talents and of great actions; for it must be owned, that we are much more affected by the goodness of a great man, than of one in whom we have to excuse faults and ill success. But the goodness of Henry IV. was, at once, that of a private man, and of a hero. This prince, accordingly, may be said to be in a manner worshipped among us. The memoirs of Sully, by painting the details of his private life, have rendered his memory still dearer to us, because they shew every where the man of feeling along with the great man. A celebrated poem has immortalized his virtues, as well as his valour. The pencil of Rubens has traced his apotheosis upon canvas. The art of Phidias presents his statue to the view of all citizens. Eloquence and zeal have produced a multitude of works consecrated to him, in which virtue is praised by sensibility. The pencil, the graver, even the chissel, have multiplied his busts or his portraits. The obscure citizen loves to adorn his apartment with this image, as he loves to see the portrait of a friend, or of a father. Even the people know and bless his memory. The people, bent beneath their labours, pronounce often the name of Henry IV., and attach to this name interesting ideas. Lastly, when death opens the tombs in which the ashes of our kings repose, the crowd, whom a restless and melancholy curiosity hurries into these vaults, to see the monuments at once of the grandeur and weakness of man, by the glimmering of flambeaux and funeral torches, which enlighten these places, seem to ask, to seek, only Henry IV. They stop at the foot of his bier, they examine, they surround it, they seem to call upon it again for that great man, and yield with a mixture of awe and tenderness to all the ideas which the view of this tomb inspires. Such is the homage which still, at the end of 160 years, the gratitude of the people renders to the virtue of kings.

Louis XIII.

A prince, on his death-bed, said to his son: "I leave you every thing,—my armies, my states, my treasures, and the memory of the good I have done; but I cannot leave you my glory: if you have not one of your own, mine will be but a burden to you." Henry IV. dying, might have said this to Louis XIII. Yet many who had praised the father, praised also the son; but the father was praised because he was a great man; the son, too often, because he was a prince. Not that Louis XIII. had not royal qualities, but in none of these was there any lustre. Whether it were sloth or timidity, he knew not the great art of men in power, that of commanding renown. His character, like his reign, presents a crowd of contradictions.—He had a succession of victories, yet their lustre was in a manner strange to him. He had military talents, yet scarcely now are these talents known. He had some taste and wit, yet shew-

ed the greatest indifference for letters. Nature had given him courage, even that which faces death, yet he never had the courage required in a commander. He lay under the necessity of being ruled, and floated without ceasing, between the desire of shaking off the yoke, and the impossibility of not resuming it. But the greatest contrast in his reign is, that never, perhaps, was there less activity in the sovereign, yet never did the government display such force and firmness abroad, and a severity so commanding, and some times so terrible at home.

Such was Louis XIII. as a prince; his private life presented contrasts equally striking. His character forced him to exalt favourites; it forced him also to hate them. Amid success, he was unhappy. The ally of Gustavus Adolphus, he whose armies shook the throne of the emperor, and overawed Spain, was afraid of his mother, his wife, his brother, and even of the very minister who made him conquer.

Those two wars in which he had the misfortune of fighting against his people, were really the most brilliant era of his life. He shewed the greatest valour, and even that cool intrepidity in danger, which would do honour to one who was not a prince; but it was easier for Louis XIII. to obtain success than reputation. Praised by a crowd of orators, celebrated at his death by Lingendes, placed by nature between Richelieu and Corneille, he proved that character alone can give value to actions, and that panegyrists, whatever be their talents, never create renown. Glory, under this reign, may be said to have surrounded the throne, without reaching the prince. It went over entirely to Richelieu.

Louis XIV.

It may not be useless to weigh this celebrated king, and to appreciate all the praises which were lavished upon him. For a long time, veneration towards him was carried even to fanaticism; now, perhaps, we are too much disposed to withdraw this admiration. Men were too much dazzled by his prosperity; they are now too much struck by his faults. The balance of renown, which is almost always unequal for kings, has inclined, by turns, on the two opposite sides for Louis XIV. Let us endeavour, if possible, to fix it. But to judge this prince well, we must consult neither the praises which, being given by subjects to their king, are of the same value with the compliments which pass in company between private men; nor the outcries of the protestants, to whom, perhaps, he had sold but too dearly the right of hating him; nor the English papers, which feared him too much to be willing to esteem him; we must consult history and facts.

Never was France so brilliant as during the reign of Louis XIV.; but this brilliancy, as is well known, was frequently overcast. Under him, France numbered thirty years of victory, and ten of disaster. She conquered provinces, but saw her own exhausted. She gave laws to Europe, but was upon the point of being dismembered by all the powers of Europe. This contrast of misfortune and glory, this administration, brilliant at one time, painful and forced at another, arose from the same principles; all was linked together. There was in the character of Louis XIV. something exaggerated, which diffused itself over his person, and over all his reign. He was thrown, as it were, out of the boundaries of nature. Yet this very exaggeration gave him an idea of greatness, whence much good resulted. To it, Louis XIV. was indebted for the principal qualities of his mind; for that uprightness, a stranger to dissimulation, and which never could humble itself to any disguise; that love of glory which, by exalting his sentiments, gave him dignity in his own eyes, and made him feel always the

the necessity of self-esteem; that application which, even in his youth, was always ready to sacrifice pleasure to labour; that dignity of command which, without our well knowing why, places so great a distance between one man and another, and instead of a reflecting, produces an instinctive obedience, which is a thousand times stronger; that desire of superiority, which he extended from himself to his people, because he regarded his people as part of himself; his taste for letters and the arts, because letters and the arts were, in a manner, a decoration to all this edifice of grandeur: lastly, his intrepid firmness and constancy in misfortune, which, being unable to direct events, at last triumphed over them, and proved to Europe, that he had in his soul a part of the greatness which had till then been supposed only to surround him.

But the same character, perhaps, which gave to Louis XIV. all these qualities, caused also most of his faults. It created in him a taste for luxury and magnificence, which rarely accompanies elevation of soul, yet which, in him, did not exclude it; a taste which diffused itself over his buildings, his gardens, his *fêtes*, and often substituted pompous for useful expences. It gave him that eternal desire of representation which he carried into every thing, even into war, where, however, his armies and generals represented very well for him. It diffused over his whole person, and even threw into his aspect, an affectation of grandeur, which had need of his reputation and rank to support it, and seemed to wish to command respect rather than to expect it. It formed the character of his internal policy; and made him believe that the nation was himself, and that his own wants were those of the state. Lastly, it inspired him abroad with an ambition which was not, like that of most conquerors, the effect of an ardent and impetuous soul, but which, being connected rather with haughtiness than with violence of character, meditated tranquillity, and executed, with a calm pride, plans of conquest and aggrandizement.

It must be admitted that these projects possess grandeur, but a grandeur which, if we may so speak, wants rule and proportion. In general, it may be said, that Louis XIV. measured his strength a little too much by his character. He foresaw not sufficiently that in the economical constitution of states, long victories almost resemble defeats; that whatever is violent, is worn out by its very violence; that great powers united to resist, are likely to be much less weakened, than a great power armed to attack; that the great men who, at the head of his armies, were proud of serving him, were likely, by their example, to give birth to other great men to combat him; that great efforts can produce only rapid success, because extreme means tend always towards weakness. Louis exaggerated at once his projects and his means; hence, some years of splendour were followed by exhaustion, ruin, and misfortune. This fault had an influence, not only upon France, but upon all Europe. Every where it became necessary to oppose strength by strength. Peace stopt the effusion of blood, without diminishing public burdens. As governments feared without ceasing, it was necessary to be always in a condition to fight. All administrations were forced, all their springs strained, and the error of a single man changed the system of twenty governments.

It is, perhaps, difficult to determine in what degree he knew men and their talents. First, we must thank him, in the name of France, and of humanity, that he chose, to educate his children, Montausier and Bossuet, Fenelon and Beauvilliers. Occupied with the splendour of his own reign, he entrusted the hope of the succeeding reign to virtue and to genius. He had particular merit in having appreciated the inflexible

flexible morality and severe frankness of Montausier, in a court where voluptuousness was mingled with pomp, and where glory was corrupted by the excess of flattery. In regard to his other choices, Turenne and Condé were pointed out to him by renown. Luxembourg, whom he did not love, forced him, by his genius, to employ him. Vendome had much difficulty in attaining to the command. Catinat, from a simple volunteer, became Marshal of France; but the same Catinat, after victories, experienced ill treatment, and was rendered useless to his country. This prince had two celebrated ministers; Colbert, who enriched the state by his labours, and whose errors even were those of a citizen and of a great man: Louvois, whose prompt and extensive genius seemed born for war, and who served his master by laying waste Europe.—Colbert was given him by Mazarin, Louvois by le Tellier. I speak not of Barbesieux, of Pelletier, of Chamillard, of the choice of many generals in the war of 1701: at least these choices were repaired by others; Villars, Vendome, and Berwick, proved, that even in this decline he could still find great men. Let us not reproach him with misfortunes still more than with faults; but the disgrace of Fenelon and his exile, the proscription of the most eloquent work which virtue and genius ever inspired; this is doubtless an error which we can with difficulty excuse in so celebrated a king.

It cannot be doubted, that the crowd of great writers who appeared then, was the fruit of an attentive and enlightened government. Who, alas! in an ungrateful country and age, where sometimes, as in ancient Rome, the good man was punished for his virtues, and the man of genius for his talents,—who then would devote himself to painful labours, and take the trouble of being great? We are indebted to Louis XIV. for having spread lustre over arts and talents, for having known how to appreciate those men whom fortune renders obscure, who are not destined by birth to approach kings, but who are sometimes destined to honour their reign. Thus, after employing himself in his great designs with his generals and ministers, he sometimes amused himself by conversing with Racine; he ordered the master-pieces of the old Corneille to be represented before him: he felt pride in seeing himself served in his palace by the author of the Misanthrope and the Tartuffe; and giving to Moliere his king as a defender, prevented a great man from being crushed by a cabal the more terrible, from having assumed the name of virtue.

What then will be the rank which Louis XIV. will occupy among kings? it will be that of a prince who, living in an age when his people was capable of great things, knew how to take advantage of circumstances without giving birth to them; who, with faults, displayed, notwithstanding all the vigour of government; who supplied his own want of genius, by assembling around him all the strength of his time, and directed it, which is another kind of genius in kings; who, in short, gave a great impulse both to men and things, and left marked and deep traces behind him.

Description and Antiquities of ROSLIN.

AT what time this castle was built is not certainly known, but we find, that about the year 1100, William de Santo Claro, son of Walderus Compte de St Clare, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from King Malcolm Canmore a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin.

Sir William St Claire, the eighth of the name, was the favourite of the brave Sir James Douglas, and accompanied him on his journey to Jerusalem

salem with the heart of King Robert Bruce: they fell together, fighting against the Saracens in Spain, anno 1330. This castle is situated upon a peninsulated rock on the river Esk, about six miles south of Edinburgh, surrounded by hanging cliffs, covered with wood. It appears to have been a place of great strength; and its lofty remains, sinking under the corroding hand of time, still exhibit a display of its former magnificence. The only access is by a very high bridge, which joins it to the neighbouring banks.

Near this castle, the English, under John de Segrave, regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated in one day by the Scottish forces, commanded by John Cummine and Simon Frazer, anno 1302.

The chapel, or college of Roslin, (of old called the chapel amidst the woods,) is all built of free stone, and one of the most curious pieces of old gothic workmanship in Europe. It is situated to the north of the castle, on a rising ground, called the college hill, commanding, to the east, a charming view of objects highly impressive and picturesque. Here, in the bosom of a glen, you behold the wildest work of the hand of nature; hanging woods, and nodding rocks, protruding their hoary weather-beaten cliffs, swept at their base by the sweet-winding Esk, whose deep-fractured valley, and hollow sequestered glades, are romantic in the extreme. A foot-path has, of late years, been formed down the bed and border of the river, amongst the shelving rocks and caverns, most romantic and delightful.

Here, the student of nature, and the lover of contemplation, may find full scope for reflection. The flourishing state of the surrounding districts, crowned with villas, and chequered with thriving plantations, and, at this season, the cultivated lands covered with a most luxuriant harvest, form an agreeable contrast to the wild scenery of Roslin, and raise in the mind pleasant reflections on the bounties of providence to this highly-favoured isle. The western view terminates with the blue summits of the distant Pentlands, whose sides are mantled with auburn heath, compleating the delightfully variegated landscape. In a word, for romantic scenery, and diversified assemblage of the beauties of nature, few situations can rival the chapel of Roslin, a place formed by nature for heavenly contemplation.

William St Claire, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburgh, Earl of Caithness and Strathern, Lord Saint Claire, Lord Niddisdale, Lord Admiral of the Scottish seas, Lord Chief Justice of Scotland, Lord Warden of the three Marches, Baron of Roslin, Pentland, Pentland Muir, &c.; High Chamberlain and Lieutenant of Scotland, the seventh of the name, from the days of Malcolm Canmore, and descended of noble parents in France, founded this most curious chapel or college, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, anno 1446, and dedicated it to St Mathew the evangelist: it is decorated with pillars, which delight the eye in a variety of aspects. They are regulated by sound laws of perspective, and are of the Tuscan or Rustic, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and the Composite or Italic orders; no person can enter into it, who has the smallest degree of thought, without being struck with reverential awe at its august appearance. The pillar, commonly called the apprentice's pillar, but more properly the prince's pillar, from its princely founder, has, on its base, carvings of several dragons, in the strongest or first kind of basso relievo, so that one can easily thrust a finger or two between some parts of the figures and the base. These dragons are chained by the heads, and twisted into one another. This beautiful pillar has round it, from base to capital, waving spirally, four wreaths of the most curious sculpture of flower-work and foliage, the work-

workmanship of each being different, and the center of each wreath distant from that of the next, a foot and a half. So exquisitely fine are these wreathings, that I can compare them to nothing but Brussels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar baffle my skill in architecture; I therefore leave them to the pen of the connoisseur in that art. The traditionary narrative of this pillar, which has prevailed in the family of Roslin, from father to son, is, that a model of it having been sent from Rome, or some foreign place, the master mason, upon viewing it, would by no means consent to work off such a pillar till he should go to Rome, or elsewhere, to take exact inspection of the pillar from which the model had been taken; that in his absence, whatever might be the cause, an apprentice finished the pillar as it now stands, and that the master, upon his return, seeing the pillar so exquisitely completed, made enquiry who had done it, and being stung with envy, slew the apprentice: what in part confirms this narrative, is the figure of a young man's head, exhibited in the west corner, above halfway up the inner wall, called the apprentice's head, with a scar above the right brow, representing a wound by a stroke; directly opposite to which, along the west wall in the north-west corner, is the head of an old man, with a most surly frowning countenance, and a long beard, said to be that of the master mason who killed the apprentice. On a line with the apprentice's head, eastward, directly above the sixth large south pillar, is the head of a woman weeping, said to be the mother of the apprentice, mourning the fate of her son. At the foot of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, there is a large flag stone, covering the entrance to a vault for receiving the remains of mortality, where ten barons of Roslin are said to be buried. These barons, (says Father Hay, in his manuscript memoirs,) were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin, and were successively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of masonry in Scotland. The sacristry, or vestry, at the east end of the chapel, (into which you descend by a stone stair,) was founded by his first Lady, Dame Elizabeth Douglas, formerly countess of Buchan, and daughter of Archibald, the second of that name.

Prince William endowed the chapel with the church lands of Pentland, four acres of meadow near that town, with the kips, and eight sowms grass, in the town of Pentland. A successor of his, also William of Roslin, endowed it by his charter of February 5th, 1523, with some portions of land near the chapel, for dwelling-houses, gardens, &c. to the provost and prebendaries; and yet, such is the instability of human affairs, that just 48 years after this last endowment, Feb. 26th, 1571, we find the provost and prebendaries resigning, as by force and violence, all and every one of the several donations, into secular hands, unalienably; and withal complaining, that for many years before, their revenues had been violently detained from them; insomuch, that they had received little or no benefit from them, *Quemadmodum*, say they, *multis jam annis elapsis, a nobis violenter detentae fuerunt, ut inde vel parum vel nihil proficere receperimus.* To this deed of resignation or charter, as it is actually called, the seal of the chapter of this collegiate church was appended, being St Mathew in a kirk, red upon white wax; as also the seal of the then Sir William St Clair of Roslin, being a ragged cross, red upon white wax.—Hay, Vol: II. Part 350. who adds, the subscribers can scarcely write, and they are Dominus Johannes Robeson, præpositus de Roslin; Dominus Johannes How, vicarus pensionarius de Pentland, manu sua Henricus Sinclair, prebendarius. W. Sinclair of Roslin, Knight coram his testibus, (says the

copy

copy of the charter,) Magistro Johanne Henryson de Bengor, Patricio Douglas, Roberto Kite. In the charter of Feb. 5th, 1523, four altars are particularly named; first, that of St Mathew, secondly, that of the Virgin Mother, thirdly, that of St Andrew; and 4thly, that of St Peter; that of the Blessed Virgin was in the sacristry, the other three in the chapel.—That this noble design might be executed with taste, and with the greatest splendor, the Prince invited the most accomplished artificers, masons, carpenters, smiths, &c. from foreign parts, and that they might be the more conveniently lodged for carrying on the work with the greater ease and dispatch, he ordered them to build the village or town of Roslin, where it now is, nigh to the chapel, having been formerly half a mile distant from its present situation; and he gave each of them a house and lands suited to their rank; he gave besides to the master mason 10 pounds, and to every other mason 10 pounds yearly; and rewarded the other workmen with such wages as their labours entitled them to. About that time the village of Roslin was erected into a burgh of barony by King James the second, at Strivilin, and it became very populous, by the concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors, that resorted to this Prince, at his palace or castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirleton being his master of the household, Lord Borthwick his cupbearer, and Lord Fleming his carver, in whose absence they had deputies to attend, viz. Stewart, Laird of Drumlanrig; Tweedie, Laird of Drumerline; and Sandilands, Laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reigns of James I. and II. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, already mentioned, was served by 75 gentlewomen, whereof 53 were daughters of noblemen, all cloathed in velvet and silk, with their chains of gold and other ornaments, and was attended by 200 riding gentlemen in all her journeys. If it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Blackfriar's wynd, 80 lighted torches were carried before her: she was next in dignity to the queen.—Hay, vol. II. p. 234. In the year 1688, on the 11th of December, about 10 o'clock at night, a reforming or presbyterian mob, in the height of antipapal zeal, pillaged the castle and chapel of Roslin, the family having fled to Ireland, their only crime being strict adherence to the religion of their fathers, the church of Rome. This mob, as I understand from the best authority, consisted chiefly of Roslin's own tenants.

PHILO-ROSKELIENSIS.

Edin. 30th Aug. 1808.

Geography and Trade of the BLACK SEA, *with a description of* NEW ODESSA.

From Macgill's Travels in Turkey, &c.

THE navigation of the Black Sea is but little known, being usually performed by people who are not very skilful seamen; the charts likewise are extremely incorrect; for instance, the French chart, which was till lately the only one made use of, sets down Capa on the Asia side, 15 miles too far north, and Capa Caraza on the Crimea, 22 miles too far south; this we had an opportunity of ascertaining, having got two very good observations, which I found to be correct, by comparing notes after my arrival, with some captains who perfectly agreed with me. This therefore makes a difference in the width of the sea, of 37 miles. From the variety of the currents, we found, in making the Crimea, that we were carried by them too about 50 miles north, and 31

west, of our reckoning. On the 26th, we arrived at Ambelique, a bay near the east end of the Crimea, and not far from the entrance of the sea of Asoph, or what was anciently called the Palus Meotis.

Ambelique is the place appointed for ships going into the sea of Asoph, to stop at, to have their papers of health examined; we went on shore, were fumigated, and ordered to strike ourselves hard on the groin and armpits, to prove that we had no infection; after which we went through an examination as to the state of our health, and the condition in which we left Constantinople.

By order of the Russian government, ships should perform three days quarantine at this place, before they proceed on their voyage; but the officers being at all times accessible to a bribe, antedate their report, and if the wind be fair, the stay at Ambelique is reduced to a few hours.

The passage into the sea of Asoph is dangerous if the wind be strong, but very safe in moderate weather. The entrance at the bar is extremely narrow, and plenty of buoys are laid down to facilitate it; there is seldom more than thirteen feet water on the bar, but the bottom is so soft, that in moderate weather no danger need be apprehended from touching. We fortunately had good weather; and paying all due attention to the buoys, which are very judiciously placed, got safe through, which was not the case with some vessels near us, as they ran aground, but soon hove off; in the afternoon we came to an anchor, in 3½ fathoms water. At the narrowest part of this strait the Russians have a fort called Jeanicoli, which completely commands the entrance. The south-east coast being very low, was our reason for coming to an anchor, as the weather was hazy.

On the 3d of June we came to an anchor off the town of Taganrock, at the distance of three wersts from the shore. We found upwards of 200 ships of different flags and sizes, waiting for cargoes.

Taganrock is a small city, situated near the head of the sea of Azoph, on a promontory of land, from which it takes its name Taganrock, or the Angel Rock; it is in latitude 46 degrees.

The climate is in the two extremes of heat and cold; during the summer the most scorching heat prevails, and in the winter the frost is intense: but in spring and autumn, both of which are however short, the temperature is mild and pleasant.

The port, if it deserves the name, is a most wretched one. From the shallowness of the sea, vessels of even moderate burthen are obliged to lie at the distance of from three to even ten wersts from the town. Government has long had it in contemplation to shut up the navigation of this sea, and carry its commerce to Kaffa in the Crimea in small vessels, by which it would form an excellent nursery for seamen. The port of Kaffa, the ancient Theodosia, lies considerably to the west of the entrance of the sea of Asoph, but if you will take the trouble to look into a map of the country, you will see, that behind the Crim the sea runs down till within about 30 wersts of the aforesaid port. They have begun already to build the necessary magazines at Kaffa, and many families have been sent to cultivate the intermediate space of ground. The adoption of this measure will certainly cause a wonderful improvement in trade. The sea of Asoph is open only a few months of the year, and of those months, in July and August, the water recedes, when a particular wind blows with such violence, that the shipping is aground many wersts from the shore. The water is at times so scarce on the bar, that no vessels of any burthen can enter, unless they take lighters to carry down part of their cargoes, which of course they are often obliged to do. At

Kaffa,

Kaffa, there are none of these difficulties to encounter; the port is fine and the sea seldom frozen; even in the depth of winter ships arrive at Kaffa, and other parts of the Crimea, which is certainly the best spot on that side of Russia whereon to build sea-ports.

From the situation of Taganrock, at the head of the sea of Azoph, and nearly at the mouth of two rich rivers, namely the Don and the Volga, and its also being in a fertile part of Russia, it enjoys a trade in many staple articles, not known in the ports in the west of the Crimea, unless brought from hence.

The wheat of Taganrock and its environs is of the best kind, being what is called Arnaut, a hard wheat of a fine yellow or gold colour, and short of the pile. About 300 cargoes, of 200 tons each, of this grain are annually brought into market, and readily bought up for the markets of Italy and Spain.

Besides wheat, they have also abundance of fine barley, rye, and oats, but the last is much inferior to what you have at home. Peas and beans are likewise plenty, and flour of different kinds is not scarce. All these articles are to be had on reasonable terms at the proper season.

Tallow is very abundant; about one hundred thousand puds are annually collected here and in the neighbourhood; of these, two thousand tons are sent to the Petersburgh market alone.

Iron, from Siberia, comes down the Volga in immense quantities. It is of three different qualities, and according to these, differs in price from 15 to 20 per cent. Any quantity of iron may be had by giving orders at the proper season.

Hemp and flax are also plentiful. The hemp of Orel is esteemed the best, although all that grows in this neighbourhood is good.

Hides, both salted and tanned, are plenty and cheap; an immense number of vasshetti roso, or red hides, are annually shipped for Italy.

Taganrock likewise furnishes timber for ship-building, and the finest spars for ship masts, &c. These articles come down the river from Siberia; pitch and tar come likewise from the same place: they are both of a superior quality.

Caviar, or sturgeon roe, is exported from Taganrock to the amount of 50,000 puds annually; it is made on the Don and the Volga rivers, and consumed both by Roman Catholic and Greek on their meagre days.

The fairs in this part of Russia deserve to be mentioned. That of Micaria is one of the greatest in the world: merchants even from China attend it, and exchange their eastern treasures for our western manufactures. This fair commences on the first of August (old style,) and continues fifteen days; that of Coronea is likewise one of no small importance: a great number of India articles are bartered at it, and at both of them, as well as those of lesser note, the produce of the country is exchanged from one hand to another to an immense amount. The fair of Coronea is in June, and continues for a week. At these two fairs contracts are entered into for the delivery of export articles, and others for the delivery of many articles in the Spring.

ODESSA, the favourite city of its tutelar, his grace the Duc de Richelieu, is pleasantly situated near the head of a bay, and between the rivers Dnepier and Dneister; government has spared no expense to render it a safe and commodious port: they have formed a harbour, in which ships of no small burthen may ride secure from every storm. They are now at an immense cost, building a mole or key, which extends nearly half a werst into the sea; this, when finished, will be of considerable utility, as ships will be

enabled to load from the carts instead of lighters, the mode pursued at present, which is both expensive and less safe. Besides this grand mole, they have built several smaller ones, and others have been projected, which are now also going on here is a fine Lazaretto placed in an airy situation, and a deposit house, where goods may lie eighteen months without paying duty; and if then found unsaleable, may be re-shipped on the payment of a trifling charge. The roads without the port are safe in summer, and the anchorage good; at present several hundred ships are riding in them, waiting for cargoes.

The city of Odessa has existed scarcely four years; the population is already upwards of ten thousand, and is daily increasing. The houses and magazines are very good; they are all built of a kind of free-stone, and the town being formed upon a plan, you see at present (1805) fine streets, which in a few few years will be finished. The shops are commodious, and well stocked with every necessary article, the produce both of this and of distant countries. The market place is large, and is filled during the summer months with every species of the vegetable kind. The streets are wide, but from the infant state of the city are as yet unpaved; this, makes them very disagreeable, both from the dust in dry weather, and the mud in wet. Not a tree is to be seen for many miles, owing, it is said, to the blighting winds which blow at times, to the destruction of every plant and tree unprotected from them. Small gardens, sheltered by walls, now begin to be formed, and shrubs make their appearance, formerly unknown in this country.

Odessa is become the summer residence of the Polish nobility, who repair hither in crowds to enjoy sea-bathing. The places of public diversion are by no means contemptible; they have a small theatre at present, and one much larger is building: there are also balls twice or thrice a week; both these amusements are well attended. The Polish nobility are very gay, the ladies in general lively and pretty.

The duke, so deservedly the favourite of every one, from the czar to the beggar, arrived only the day previous to my departure, so that I had not an opportunity to be introduced to him. I saw him, however, at the theatre and at a ball the same evening: he is tall and thin, but well proportioned; his countenance indicates penetration, and his manners are prepossessing: he appears to be about forty-five years of age. The palace occupied by this illustrious emigrant is but small; much inferior in size and decoration to many of the houses inhabited by the mercantile part of the community, who live under his government. The deputy governor of the town is an Englishman, a General Cobly, who was formerly a merchant at Naples, and was then esteemed the handsomest man in the two Sicilies.

The merchants who reside in Odessa are much more respectable than those of Taganrock; they are formed of people from every country: two English houses are established here, but the principal part are Germans and Italians; their houses are respectable and in good credit. These merchants are very hospitable; they carry on an amazing trade: it is supposed that this year one thousand ships will be loaded in the port of Odessa. Wheat may be said to be the only export article; it is very far inferior to that of Taganrock, being soft wheat, the produce of Polonea, it is much more perishable, being apt to heat. They export also a few other articles, which I have mentioned as the produce of Taganrock; from thence they are brought hither.

Account

Account of the final abolition of SLAVERY *in* ENGLAND.

(*From Clarkson's history of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*)

BEFORE the year 1700, planters, merchants, and others, resident in the West Indies, but coming to England, were accustomed to bring with them certain slaves to act as servants with them during their stay. The latter, seeing the freedom and the happiness of servants in this country, and considering what would be their own hard fate on their return to the islands, frequently absconded. Their masters of course made search after them, and often had them seized and carried away by force. It was, however, thrown out by many on these occasions, that the English laws did not sanction such proceedings, for that all persons who were baptized became free. The consequence of this was, that most of the slaves, who came over with their masters, prevailed upon some pious clergyman to baptize them. They took of course godfathers of such citizens as had the generosity to espouse their cause.—When they were seized they usually sent to these, if they had an opportunity, for their protection. And in the result, their godfathers, maintaining that they had been baptized, and that they were free on this account as well as by the general tenour of the laws of England, dared those, who had taken possession of them, to send them out of the kingdom.

The planters, merchants, and others, being thus circumstanced, knew not what to do. They were afraid of taking their slaves away by force, and they were equally afraid of bringing any of the cases before a public court. In this dilemma, in 1729, they applied to York and Talbot, the attorney and solicitor-general for the time being, and obtained the following strange opinion from them:—

"We are of opinion, that a slave by coming from the West Indies into Great Britain or Ireland, either with or without his master, does not become free, and that his master's right and property in him is not thereby determined or varied, and that baptizm doth not bestow freedom on him, nor make any alteration in his temporal condition in these kingdoms. We are also of opinion, that the master may legally compel him to return again to the plantations."

This cruel and illegal opinion was delivered in the year 1729. The planters, merchants, and others, gave it of course all the publicity in their power. And the consequences were as might easily have been apprehended. In a little time slaves absconding were advertised in the London papers as runaways, and rewards offered for the apprehension of them, in the same brutal manner as we find them advertized in the land of slavery. They were advertized also in the same papers, to be sold by auction, sometimes by themselves, and at others with horses, chaises, and harness. They were seized also by their masters, or by persons employed by them, in the very streets, and dragged from thence to the ships; and so unprotected now were these poor slaves, that persons in nowise concerned with them began to institute a trade in their persons, making agreements with captains of ships going to the West Indies to put them on board at a certain price. This last instance shows how far human nature is capable of going, and is an answer to those persons who have denied that kidnapping in Africa was a source of supplying the slave-trade. It shows, as all history does from the time of Joseph, that, where there is a market for the persons of human beings, all kinds of enormities will be practised to obtain them.

These circumstances, then, as I observed

served before, did not fail of producing new coadjutors in the cause.—And first they produced that able and indefatigable advocate Mr Granville Sharp. This gentleman is to be distinguished from those who preceded him by this particular, that whereas these were only writers, he was both a writer and an actor in the cause. In fact, he was the first labourer in it in England. By the words "actor" and "labourer," I mean that he determined upon a plan of action in behalf of the oppressed Africans, to the accomplishment of which he devoted a considerable portion of his time, talents, and substance. What Mr Sharp, has done to merit the title of coadjutor in this high sense, I shall now explain. The following is a short history of the beginning and of the course of his labours.

In the year 1765, Mr David Lisle had brought over from Barbadoes Jonathan Strong, an African slave, as his servant. He used the latter in a barbarous manner at his lodgings in Wapping, but particularly by beating him over the head with a pistol, which occasioned his head to swell. When the swelling went down, a disorder fell into his eyes, which threatned the loss of them. To this an ague and fever succeeded, and a lameness in both his legs.

Jonathan Strong, having been brought into this deplorable situation, and being therefore wholly useless, was left by his master to go whither he pleased. He applied accordingly to Mr William Sharp the surgeon for his advice, as to one who gave up a portion of his time to the healing of the diseases of the poor. It was here that Mr Granville Sharp, the brother of the former, saw him. Suffice it to say, that in process of time he was cured. During this time Mr Granville Sharp, pitying his hard case, supplied him with money, and he afterwards got him a situation in the family of Mr Brown, an apothecary, to carry out medicines.

In this new situation, when Strong had become healthy and robust in his appearance, his master happened to see him. The latter immediately formed the design of possessing him again. Accordingly, when he had found out his residence, he procured John Ross, keeper of the Poultry-compter, and William Miller an officer under the lord-mayor, to kidnap him. This was done by sending for him to a public-house in Fenchurch-street, and then seizing him. By these he was conveyed, without any warrant, to the Poultry-compter, where he was sold by his master, to John Kerr, for thirty pounds.

Strong, in this situation, sent, as was usual, to his god-fathers, John London and Stephen Nail, for their protection. They went, but were refused admittance to him. At length he sent for Mr Granville Sharp. The latter went, but they still refused access to the prisoner. He insisted, however, upon seeing him, and charged the keeper of the prison at his peril to deliver him up till he had been carried before a magistrate.

Mr Sharp, immediately upon this, waited upon Sir Robert Kite, the then lord-Mayor, and entreated him to send for Strong, and to hear his case. A day was accordingly appointed. Mr Sharp attended, and also William Mc-Bean, a notary-public, and David Laird, captain of the ship Thames, which was to have conveyed Strong to Jamaica, in behalf of the purchaser, John Kerr. A long conversation ensued, in which the opinion of York and Talbot was quoted. Mr Sharp made his observations. Certain lawyers, who were present, seemed to be staggered at the case, but inclined rather to recommit the prisoner. The lord mayor however discharged Strong, as he had been taken up without a warrant.

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As soon as this determination was made known, the parties began to move off. Captain Laird, however, who kept close to Strong, laid hold of him before he had quitted the room, and said aloud, "Then I now seize him as my slave." Upon this, Mr Sharp put his hand upon Laird's shoulder, and pronounced these words: "I charge you, in the name of the king, with an assault upon the person of Jonathan Strong, and all these are my witnesses." Laird was greatly intimidated by this charge, made in the presence of the lord-mayor and others, and, fearing a prosecution, let his prisoner go, leaving him to be conveyed away by Mr Sharp.

Mr Sharp, having been greatly affected by this case, and foreseeing how much he might be engaged in others of a similar nature, thought it time that the law of the land should be known upon this subject. He applied therefore to Doctor Blackstone, afterwards Judge Blackstone, for his opinion upon it. He was, however, not satisfied with it, when he received it; nor could he obtain any satisfactory answer from several other lawyers, to whom he afterwards applied. The truth is, that the opinion of York and Talbot, which had been made public, and acted upon by the planters, merchants, and others, was considered of high authority, and scarcely any one dared to question the legality of it. In this situation, Mr Sharp saw no means of help but in his own industry, and he determined immediately to give up two or three years to the study of the English law, that he might the better advocate the cause of these miserable people. The result of these studies was the publication of a book in the year 1769, which he called "A Representation of the Injustice and dangerous Tendency of tolerating Slavery in England." In this work, he refuted, in the clearest manner, the opinion of York and Talbot. He produced against it the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice Holt, who many years before had determined, that every slave coming into England became free. He attacked and refuted it again by a learned and laborious inquiry into all the principles of Villenage. He refuted it again, by showing it to be an axiom in the British constitution, "That every man in England was free to sue for and defend his rights, and that force could not be used without a legal process," leaving it to the judges to determine, whether an African was a man. He attacked, also, the opinion of Judge Blackstone, and shewed him where his error lay. This valuable book, containing these and other kinds of arguments on the subject, he distributed, but particularly among the lawyers, giving them an opportunity of refuting or acknowledging the doctrines it contained.

While Mr Sharp was engaged in this work, another case offered, in which he took a part. This was in the year 1768. Hylas, an African slave, prosecuted a person of the name of Newton for having kidnapped his wife, and sent her to the West Indies. The result of the trial was, that damages to the amount of a shilling were given, and the defendant was bound to bring back the woman, either by the first ship, or in six months from this decison of the court.

Soon after the work just mentioned was out, and when Mr Sharp was better prepared, a third case occurred.—This happened in the year 1770.—Robert Stapylton, who lived at Chelsea, in conjunction with John Malony and Edward Armstrong, two watermen, seized the person of Thomas Lewis, an African slave, in a dark night, and dragged him to a boat lying in the Thames; they then gagged him, and tied him with a cord, and rowed him down to a ship, and put him on board to be sold as a slave in Jamaica. This base action took place near the garden of Mrs Banks, the mother of the present Sir Joseph Banks.

Lewis,

Lewis, it appears, on being seized, screamed violently. The servants of Mrs Banks, who heard his cries, ran to his assistance, but the boat was gone. On informing their mistress of what had happened, she sent for Mr Sharp, who began now to be known as the friend of the helpless Africans, and professed her willingness to incur the expense of bringing the delinquents to justice. Mr Sharp, with some difficulty, procured a *habeas corpus*, in consequence of which Lewis was brought from Gravesend just as the vessel was on the point of sailing. An action was then commenced against Stapylton, who defended himself, on the plea, "That Lewis belonged to him as his slave." In the course of the trial, Mr Dunning, who was council for Lewis, paid Mr Sharp a handsome compliment, for he held in his hand Mr Sharp's book on the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating slavery in England, while he was pleading; and in his address to the jury he spoke and acted thus: "I shall submit to you," says Mr Dunning, what my ideas are upon such evidence, reserving to myself an opportunity of discussing it more particularly, and reserving to myself a right to insist upon a position, which I will maintain (and here he held up the book to the notice of those present) in any place and in any court of the kingdom, that our laws admit of no such property*." The result of the trial was, that the jury pronounced the plaintiff not to have been the property of the defendant, several of them crying out "No property, no property."

After this one or two other trials came on, in which the oppressor was defeated, and several cases occurred, in which poor slaves were liberated from the holds of vessels, and other places of confinement, by the exertions of Mr Sharp. One of these cases was singular. The vessel on board which a poor African had been dragged and confined had reached the Downs, and had actually got under weigh for the West Indies. In two or three hours she would have been out of sight; but just at this critical moment the writ of habeas corpus was carried on board. The officer, who served it on the captain, saw the miserable African chained to the mainmast, bathed in tears, and casting a last mournful look on the land of freedom, which was fast receding from his sight. The captain, on receiving the writ, became outrageous; but, knowing the serious consequences of resisting the law of the land, he gave up his prisoner, whom the officer carried safe, but now crying for joy, to the shore.

But though the injured Africans, whose causes had been tried, escaped slavery, and though many, who had been forcibly carried into dungeons ready to be transported into the Colonies, had been delivered out of them, Mr Sharp was not easy in his mind. Not one of the cases had yet been pleaded on the broad ground, "Whether an African slave coming into England became free?" This great question had been hitherto studiously avoided. It was still, therefore, left in doubt. Mr Sharp was almost daily acting as if it had been determined, and as if he had been following the known law of the land. He wished therefore that the next cause might be argued upon this principle. Lord Mansfield too, who had been biassed by the opinion of York and Talbot, began to waver in consequence of the different pleadings he had heard on this subject. He saw also no end of trials like these, till the law should be ascertained, and he was anxious for a decision on the same basis as Mr Sharp. In this situation the following case offered, which was agreed upon for the determination of this important question.

James

* It is lamentable to think, that the same Mr Dunning, in a cause of this kind, which came on afterwards, took the opposite side of the question.

James Somerset, an African slave, had been brought to England by his master Charles Stewart, in November 1769. Somerset, in process of time, left him. Stewart took an opportunity of seizing him, and had him conveyed on board the Ann and Mary, captain Knowles, to be carried out of the kingdom and sold as a slave in Jamaica. The question was—"Whether a slave, by coming into England, became free?"

In order that time might be given for ascertaining the law fully on this head, the case was argued at three different sittings. First, in January 1772; secondly, in February 1772; and thirdly in May 1772. And that no decision otherwise than what the law warranted might be given, the opinion of the Judges was taken upon the pleadings. The great and glorious result of the trial was, That as soon as ever any slave set his foot upon English territory, he became free.

REASON *and* SPEECH *considered as inseparably connected with the Improvement of the* HUMAN SPECIES.

THERE is no circumstance in the character or condition of man, which distinguishes him more remarkably from the other inhabitants of the globe, than his being possessed of reason, and being capable of communicating his thoughts to others through the medium of language. These two important faculties stand so intimately connected with the improvement and perfection of his character, that, had he been destitute of them, he must have for ever remained in the same condition as nature at first placed him in the world. His history, instead of exhibiting a progress from barbarism to refinement, must have presented a continued and uniform scene, without leaving room for looking forward to any future period of his history, when his character might have attained a higher degree of perfection. But constituted as he is; capable of directing his own conduct, and of regulating, in some measure, his own destiny; and furnished with the means of communicating his thoughts, not only to those around him, but likewise to those who are separated from him by distance of place, and even to succeeding generations; we may look forward with confidence to some future period of his history, when his advancement in knowledge, and the triumph of true philosophy over prejudice and error, shall have elevated his character to that degree of perfection which nature evidently intends it to attain.

The progress of human society, during past ages, surely furnishes solid ground of confidence, that these suggestions, with respect to the future improvement of the species, shall, at one period or other, be realized. That there was a time when man was an inhabitant of the woods, the history of nations fully demonstrates; and many of the institutions which have existed among them can be traced to no other origin. But though at this early period of his existence he seemed but little superior to the other animals; though every faculty of his soul, as yet, lay buried in obscurity, and the divine spark of reason seemed scarcely unfolded; yet, no sooner had he emerged from this state of barbarism to enjoy the blessings and sweets of society, than every faculty of his mind began to expand, and the dawn of his reason seemed to presage the lustre of meridian day. The sphere of his observation being thus enlarged, and a wide field opened for the exercise of reason, that noble faculty, which, at first, seemed designed only to direct the savage in using the proper means of procuring subsistence, and of defending himself against the wild beasts of the forest, was found adequate to effects no less astonishing for their magnitude, than important for their utility. The picture which human society,

ciety, accordingly, at present exhibits to our view, is calculated to excite in the mind the most pleasing hopes, with respect to the future improvement of mankind. Science, civilization, and liberty, though not universally, are, however, widely diffused; and are daily extending, more and more, their benign influences. Tho' the aims of ambition may indeed for a while intercupt their progress, yet the present state of society seems such as is calculated to secure it against the baneful effects of ignorance and despotism, which have so frequently proved fatal to the other improvements of many ages. But have mankind proceeded thus far, and shall they proceed no farther? Is every branch of science now complete; and is no discovery left to reward the persevering industry of future enquirers? On the contrary, though much has already been done, much more still remains to be accomplished. In almost every department of science, phenomena occur, for which we are unable satisfactorily to account; and were we even able to connect, under general laws, all the facts with which we are already acquainted, we should have no reason to suppose, that the progress of human improvement would terminate here. If we may judge from the past history of the sciences, our advancement in knowledge would unquestionably serve only to discover to us other relations, perhaps more complicated and surprizing than those we have already been able to explain.—Thus it appears, that while the lower animals, under the guidance of a blind impulse of nature, are destined for ever to run the same round of action, the faculty of reason in man lays the foundation of a progressive and continued improvement.

The human character is indeed as yet far from being perfect; and appears, at the present time, disgraced by many crimes, from which it was altogether free in the earlier period of society. But is this to be considered as the natural and necessary consequence of civilization and refinement? Certainly not: on the contrary, the sublime discoveries in the natural and moral sciences, which the faculty of reason has enabled us to make, have opened to us innumerable springs of the purest delight and instruction; calculated to elevate the mind, and to inspire it with the noblest sentiments of virtue. Though man, by his nature and constitution, be destined to look upwards, yet he is sometimes apt to become groveling, and to forget the real dignity of his character. But the sublime objects, which science presents to his view, have a direct tendency to purify the soul, and furnish, to the active principle within him, such employment as tends to render him less apt to attach himself to objects unworthy of his attention. So powerful and extensive is the influence which reason possesses over the whole human character, that we may with confidence assert, that the more this noble faculty is cultivated, the higher will man rise in the scale of existence. Though his character be as yet imperfect; though, when we contemplate human affairs, we have cause to lament that the feuds and jealousies of nations should still force men to embrue their hands in the blood of each other; may we not look forward to some future period, which shall unite in peace those who now divide the world with their contests; when philosophy shall have produced its full effects in civilizing mankind; in restraining, within proper bounds, their passions and inclinations; and when each individual shall seek his own happiness, not in the misery, but in the happiness of his fellow.

But reason without language would strive in vain; and without the assistance of the latter faculty, unavailing indeed would be the efforts of the former. The improvement of society, and the advancement of knowledge,

are

are not to be considered as resulting from the separate efforts of individuals; but from the reason of the whole species. Hence it follows, that these important effects could never have been produced, unless mankind had enjoyed the means of carrying on an intellectual commerce with each other. The discoveries which were made in science, even by the mighty soul of Newton, were prepared by those of Galileo and Kepler; and Bacon had previously pointed out the way in which discoveries were to be made. It is by means of language, that the improvements and discoveries of each generation are transmitted to the succeeding; and serve as an eminence, from which posterity may begin their flight. The light of reason thus becomes concentrated, and illuminates, by its splendour, every thing around it.

Though language had nothing to recommend it, but the circumstance of its being the vehicle of the most extensive information, it could not fail to appear of inestimable value. But its value is enhanced in no inconsiderable degree, as it is likewise capable of being rendered the source of the most refined enjoyment. Tho', in its ruder state, its scanty vocabulary can scarcely supply the savage who employs it, with a sufficient number of terms, to converse about the simplest occurrences that come within the sphere of his observation; yet, when polished by society, it enables him, not only to express the most complicated ideas with perspicuity and precision, but likewise to exhibit them in such a dress, as to excite in the mind the most pleasing sensations. This circumstance adds to the influence of the poet to please, and of the orator to persuade. It is true, indeed, that splendid expression will not, in the least degree, make up for deficiency in thought or in sentiment; but when supported by the requisite knowledge of human nature, and a sufficient store of ideas on the subjects we have occasion to discuss, correctness and propriety of language, cannot fail to give a command over the opinions and sentiments of those whom we address, which no other means could possibly communicate.

The faculties of reason and speech are progressive in the individual, no less than in the species. In the earlier period of life, as well as of society, the faculties of the mind lie dormant, till, by external circumstances, they are called forth into action. And it is only by frequent exercise that they are at length fully developed, and brought to maturity. Nature has placed the object in our view; she has furnished us with the means of obtaining it, but has, at the same time, left much to be accomplished, by persevering industry and application.—This remark is applicable to no faculty of the human mind, with more propriety, than to the faculties of reason and taste. Nature has indeed rendered us capable of directing our conduct in performing the common duties of life. But would we rise to higher accomplishments, by the force of reason, to comprehend by what means the interests of a state are to be promoted; and by the powers of eloquence, to persuade men to put these means in execution; the seeds which nature has sown must be cultivated with care: it is only by devoting many days and nights to laborious study, that the statesman and the orator can expect to rise to eminence and respectability in their professions. Though the hill of knowledge, when once ascended, be indeed full of goodly prospects; yet the experience of every student teaches him, that it is, at first, of difficult access, and that he must not expect to partake of the pure pleasures of a refined taste, without purchasing them by laborious exertion.

Lawlace.

Mr.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR J. WRIGHT has invented a portable artificial horizon for taking altitudes either by sea or land. With this instrument and a quadrant, varying from those of the usual construction in having a larger horizon glass, the silver surface larger, and a different sight vane, the meridian altitude of all bright stars, as they come to the meridian, may be taken; by which means the latitude might frequently be found by observations at night, and with as much ease as by the sun at noon day; the altitudes of the moon and stars to correct the lunar problem for the longitude will also be more accurately and easily taken with it. For altitudes of the sun or moon, and for all terrestrial objects, an octant of the ordinary construction will answer every purpose.

Mr R. Buchanan, of Glasgow, states the following instances in which heat supplied by steam has been used to advantage. Mr Richard Gillespie finds in its effect very excellent copper-plate calico-printing, and for heating callenders at his works. For this last purpose, and to warm his warehouse and counting house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards. Mr Lounds, at Paisley, has for a considerable time used the heat of steam with great success in drying fine muslins, and Messrs. Lee, Mason, and Co. use it now also at their bleaching works, at Aberdeen. Messrs. Muir, Brown and Co. of Glasgow, have found the heat of steam to answer much better at their dying and bleaching works, than the usual mode by stoves. They formerly gave out their pullicates, a kind of chequered cotton handkerchiefs, to professed bleachers to be bleached, but they never had the colours of those articles in such perfection as they now have, since they used steam for them. Mr Buchanan concludes with recommending steam for warming the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, large warehouses and shops, churches, hospitals, and other public buildings.

The production of fire, by the mere compression of atmospheric air, was a fact first observed about three years ago in France. This curious discovery has lately been applied to practical utility in this country, by means of an instrument which answers all the purposes of that well-known article in domestic economy, a a tinder-box. It consist of a common syringe, about ten inches long, and not more than five-eights of internal bore. At the lower extremity it is furnished with a cap, which serves as a chamber, to receive the substance to be fired, and is attached to the instrument by a screw. Instead of this cap, a common stop-cock may be employed. To use the instrument the cap is unscrewed, or the stop-cock turned, a small piece of amadou or common tinder, is placed in the chamber and the cap is screwed on again. If the piston of the instrument be now depressed with as quick a motion as possible, the condensation of the air is so active, as to set the amadou on fire.

Mr George Singer is constructing an electrical apparatus with a cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, which, from experiments made with cylinders of nine and fifteen inches diameter, promises to afford at least equal intensity and regularity of action with plate machines. A series of experiments will be shortly instituted on this apparatus, and their results communicated to the public.

An immense heap of fossile bones, supposed to be those of the rhinoceros, elephant, and hyena species, has recently been discovered at the foot of the Harz mountains, between Dorst and Osterode.

In the report which the class of mathematical and physical sciences, of the institute of France, published of its proceedings in 1807, mention is made of a new improvement in the Newtonian reflecting telescope. This improvement consists in placing the small plane mirror, in the middle of the telescope, perpendicularly on its axis, and not obliquely, which diminishes by one half, the length of the reflector. The astronomer Schubert was directed to examine it, and the following report by him is inscribed in the registers of the academy:—That this very ingenious invention afforded a more simple method of constructing telescopes of larger dimensions than any hitherto made, and yet convenient for use: that it was astonishing that no person should have before hit upon the same idea, which resulted from the principles of the Newtonian telescope; and finally, that a reflector constructed according to this method would not only have the advantage of diminished length, over those of Newton and Herschel, but would likewise permit the observer to place himself in front of the object he is desirous of examining, and to take a convenient position which he has afterwards no occasion to change.

A Journey through the HIGHLANDS *and* WESTERN ISLES, *in the Summer of* 1804.—*In a Series of Letters to a Friend.*

By the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

Continued from p. 596.

Letter III.

DEAR SIR,

IN my last, I fell into a general description, when losing sight of the firth of Clyde with its numerous branches. We passed Ballachoyle, the valley of Glen-Kin, the house of Armadale, and then crossed a small river without a bridge at the head of Loch-Streven, an arm of the sea which enters the country from the kyles of Bute. It was now growing late, while we had yet another ridge of hills to go over. We were all entire strangers to the country; and the day, which had always been fair at intervals, terminated in a torrent of rain accompanied by a tempestuous wind blowing straight in our faces. Thus we were soon in our usual state, drenched to the skin and mud to the knees; and had nearly precipitated ourselves over a broken bridge in the dark, which would have terminated our journey at once. At a late hour we reached Glendaruel, in a miserable pickle; and as we had not yet in the least suffered for want of accommodation, we thought our lodging intolerable. It is a large house, and appears to have been a good house, but is badly kept, and quite out of repair: the partitions were full of chinks, by which the wind had free ingress; and the door having no fastening, we were obliged to barricade it with chairs, which was one continual source of uneasiness; and it was not till after two high disputes betwixt Mr G. and the house that they could be prevailed upon to bring us any fire; alledging as an excuse their extreme scarcity of fuel. When it was brought, our hearts indeed were cheered with agreeable hopes of sometime having a fire and our eyes by a thick piping smoke, but the outward man continued shivering as if in a fit of the ague. We got as good a supper as the inn could afford; and the fall of rain being nothing abated next morning, we tarried until mid-day. Mr L. who is fond of experiments, persuading himself that he had discovered a much more invigorating aliment, and one a great deal more eligible for travellers than those generally used for breakfast, instead of joining us at tea, ordered a dish of paritch, or oatmeal croudy, and porter, to be brought

to

to him, on which he fared sumptuously. I suspect however that his vigour that day had not been proportioned to his expectations, as I never observed him express a wish for such another breakfast. He was our cashier; paid all our bills, freights, and attendants: these last, too, were all commonly left to his discretion, and they of this house, as well as all others who waited for their reward in silent expectation, never had cause to complain.

After taking a short view of the scenery on the banks of Loch-Ruel and the adjacent glen, we mounted the great hill towards the ferry of Ochter on Loch-Fine. As our unlucky stars would have it, some person on the preceding day had been telling me of a nearer road over a hill than the common one; and while ascending this mountain, at a short turn of the road, we perceived a foot-path which led straight over the hill. Not doubting in the least but this was the road I had been informed of, we took to it; though not without violent opposition from Mr G.; and happy had it been for us all had we hearkened to his voice; for after a rough and fatiguing march, instead of landing at Ochter, we came in upon Loch-Fine opposite to the end of the Crinan canal; when turning to the right, we joined the shore road, which at length brought us to Ochter after having gone many miles about seeking the nearest, on a most tempestuous day. At Ochter we were obliged to tarry some time, for although the wind was perfectly fair for our passage, being S. E. yet the skipper refused to venture out. Being ushered into a room, we asked for strong ale, which the house at first denied; but seeing that we did not call for any thing else, a boy at last came into the room, and creeping into a hole of the wall out of sight, pulled out two or three bottles of it by the neck. I observed to him that that was the smuggler's hole, which he positively denied. Our ferry-men were at length persuaded to set out, but not until we were obliged to promise them sixpence for each passenger, which were now seven, over and above the common freight. This they charged on pretence that they could not get back that night, and that they would be obliged to pay for their lodging: yet mark the rogues, they were home before we got out of their sight. Amongst our fellow-passengers were two country girls of the better order from Lorn: the day being very rough, we ran down to the dock, and seeing a boat half filled with vernal birks, and not doubting but it was the same in which we should pass, I stepped into it; laid me down on the bieldy side, desiring the prettiest of the girls to take up her birth in my bosom.—She complied without hesitation, and I screened her with my mantle. O! how my companions envied my situation: but when the sailors came, how great was my mortification, to find we had all taken up our stations in a wrong boat. We were all obliged to shift, and I being farthest in, was last in getting out, and lost not only my dearest bosom-friend, but every tolerable seat in the boat, being forced to sit grinning with my face in the weather all the way.

I remember of little more worth mentioning hereabouts. The scenery of the country, as well as the culture, is much the same in the Knapdale side as in Cowal. The hills incline most to heath in appearance, but on a nearer survey are intermixed with a dark-coloured pric, and sundry other salutary herbs. The attention of the farmer is divided too much perhaps to admit of excellence in any one thing, as there are few who possess land to any extent who have not each a share of corn, cattle, and sheep; altho' on the Cowal mountains the sheep are rather the prevailing party. The tillage, which on the shores of Loch-Fine, and in some of the more inland vallies is considerable, consists mostly of de-

detached

tached pieces. Potatoes, bear, and oats, are their only crops; and the latter looked very poorly in the braird. We had a very disagreeable walk to Lochgilphead, for, as usual, it rained most furiously. We arrived at the inn in our old state, and though extremely hungry, I thought of nothing but going away without dining, late as it was, such a violent heat arose betwixt Mr G. and the house. He pretended, as his grounds for this animosity, the huge impropriety of showing us into the bar instead of the dining-room; but the truth of the matter was this: The dialect of the country differed widely from any that he had been acquainted with; and as you know the tone of the voice is understood to be more expressive of the state of the mind, and the exact feeling of the speaker with regard to you, than the words which accompany it; so, the sharp key in which they talked, did not accord with the musical ear of my friend, especially the last syllable of each sentence which was not only lengthened out to a minum; but in the beginning also rose to a fifth, and descended with a rapidity, and cadence, so abstracted from all precedent in Italian music, that it raised in him a belief, that the people were not only in a high passion, but treating him with the utmost disdain: and he being resolved to be nothing behind with them, wrought himself into such a strain, that if I had not remained obstinately fixed on my dinner, we had certainly danced off without it. Here we laid in considerable stores for our voyage, being determined to treat for a passage in the first vessel that left the canal for the north. Accordingly about mid-way we spoke with the Johnson of Greenock, bound for the isle of Sky with a valuable cargo of luxuries: and as the owner made us very welcome to such accommodation as he had, we thought this extremely lucky; but in the event it turned out but moderately so. At a late hour we arrived at Kilmahunock, near the harbour in Loch-Crinan, and hard by the entrance from that into the canal, where we called the people from their beds, and took up our lodging. Although this was but a poor despicable inn, the woman was civil and discreet, and we agreed very well. The next day being Sunday, we were obliged to remain here; as the people will not open the locks to let vessels through on that day, although I wish they may never do a worse turn. Our anxiety to get forward increased with every opposition: and we felt very impatient during the Monday, which continued so windy, that the vessel could not be moved for fear of being dashed against the rocks; while we were cooped up in our little public house, and could not stir abroad for the rain. On the Sabbath-day we climbed to the highest point in South Knapdale, from whence we had an extensive view of the Atlantic, and of all the islands and headlands that lie between the paps of Jura and the dark rocks that wall the coast of Mull, besides a good extent on the eastern shore of Isla. But as I have described a considerable part of that country already, I shall take my leave, after subscribing myself

Yours, &c.
J. H.

Scottish Review.

I. A General View of the Coal Trade of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and Mid Lothian, as connected with the supplying of Edinburgh and the North of Scotland with fuel; to which is added, an Enquiry into the Condition of those women who carry coals under ground in Scotland, known by the name of Bearers. 8vo. pp. 173. Edinburgh, 1808.

IT is perhaps surprising, that more should not have been written on the

the subject to which this volume relates. Few topics connected with political economy seem more interesting to this country. The great extent of the trade, its subserviency both to the uses of domestic economy and to various important manufactures, joined to peculiarities, both in the nature of the supply, and the mode of working, combine to make it deserving of a very ample discussion. The present work does not quite display that extensive information, and those luminous views, which might be desired; but it contains a great deal of good sense and observation: it is that of a plain practical man; and tho' it can hardly be said to exhibit a *General View* of the coal trade of this country, contains many detached hints which may be of material use.

Our author begins with some particulars relating to the *coal antiquities* of Scotland. The first authentic accounts of coal wrought in this country are in 1291, when it is mentioned as taking place on some lands belonging to the Abbey of Dunfermline. The only mode of draining the collieries, was by forming a communication with lower grounds. This precarious plan was succeeded by water wheels and buckets, which performed the same operation in all situations, but with great trouble and inconvenience. Half the water was spilt in its ascent upwards; and when any of the bolts gave way, the whole machinery fell to the ground, with a tremendous crash, in which every bucket was splintered into a thousand pieces. Several public-spirited proprietors sent to Newcastle in hopes of obtaining better machinery; but there it seems to have been still more defective; for their machines could not act above fifteen fathoms, so that when the mine was to be sunk lower, it became necessary to form detached pits, and transmit the water from one to the other, till it reached the top. The Scotch machine, on the contrary, raised water, at once, to the height of forty fathoms. This machine has since been advantageously superceded by the water wheel, with cranks and beams, working with pumps.

After some curious particulars relating to the introduction of the steam engine, our author proceeds to give a comparative view of the mode of supplying the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with coal; and this part of his work seems indeed very important. It appears that the price of coals in Edinburgh is nearly double that of Glasgow; that while the former is 1s. per cwt., the latter is only 7d. Now, our author undertakes to prove, and seems fairly to have proved, that this difference of price arises chiefly from ignorance and bad management. It is true, the pits are somewhat nearer at Glasgow; the average distance being four miles, while in Edinburgh it is stated to be five and a half. But, on the other hand, wages are higher in the former, and the carter will not work without an assurance of greater gains. The first superiority of the Glasgow system, our author states to consist in the quality of their carts and horses, which are so much preferable, as to be in the constant practice of carrying 24 cwt., whereas the Edinburgh carts carry only from 12 to 15 cwt. This greater burden will much more than compensate the difference, though great, which takes place in the prime cost. The remedy of this evil is difficult, as it rests with the carters, who may not possess capital or enterprize sufficient for the adoption of a more liberal system. The coal-proprietors, however, might, we conceive, find it their interest to interfere, and advance to them the means of doing so. A still greater error, however, consists in the manner in which the coals are conveyed. In Glasgow, each colliery has an agent in town, who receives all orders for coals,

coals, and transmits them to the manager. This person then arranges with each carter the precise time when he is to receive his load, for which, therefore, he never has occasion to wait. In Edinburgh, on the contrary, the carters receive the orders, or bring in the coals upon chance. When there is a great demand, they go in crowds to the hill, and have to wait a long time, sometimes a whole day, before they are supplied. Here the superiority of the Glasgow system is evident, and the remedy so obvious, that we cannot but consider it as a reproach upon the coal proprietors in our neighbourhood, that it should not before this have been applied. The consequence is, that while the Edinburgh carter usually makes only one journey a day, carrying 12 cwt., the Glasgow carter makes three journeys, carrying 24 cwt. each, or 72 cwt. in all. It is true, the one is paid 10s. 6d. the other only 4s. 9d.; still the former amounts only to 8¼d. per ton, for each mile, while in Edinburgh, we pay 1s. 5d. Thus every one suffers by this blundering system; the proprietor, the carrier, and most of all, the public. That all parts of the operation may be equally ill conducted, the weighing is performed on common beams, by 4 cwt. at a time; instead of by weighing machines, as in Glasgow.

Still, however, the price of coals, even at the hill, is considerably lower at Glasgow than at Edinburgh. In the former, it is only 8s. 4d. per ton, in the latter, 11s. 8d. A considerable part of this difference, however, Mr B. imputes to the groundless and exclusive predilection, which the inhabitants of this city entertain, for what is called *great coal.* To accommodate themselves to this taste, the miners are at incredible pains to divide the coal only into large pieces; while the chews, or small coal, which are necessarily produced, to the amount of about one third of the whole, are laid aside, and sold separately at an inferior price. The Glasgow colliers, on the contrary, make no distinction of this kind, but accommodate their customers with a mixture of both, as produced in the course of working.—Now, this mixture appears to be the only way in which Scots coal can produce a comfortable fire. Chews afford the strongest heat, but burn too fiercely and rapidly; while large coal form a lasting, but dull and dead fire. It is only by mixing the two, that a fire, at once strong and durable, can be produced. Upon this subject, Mr Bald makes the following pertinent remarks, which entirely accord with our own observation.

> To burn such masses of coal as are in the cellars is quite impossible, as they would not kindle by any ordinary means. If, therefore, in a winter morning, attention is paid to what is going on in the coal-cellar of each family, where a number of fires are to be put on, nothing is to be heard but hard blows; and upon entering, what must be the astonishment of those who have attended to the whole detail of keeping the coal in large masses, to see them at last violently attacked with every kind of destructive implement, such as heavy cannon balls, double and single-headed shot, hammers of all descriptions, axes, crows, pokers, picks, and pieces of whinstone, or by one piece of coal dashed with violence against the other; all with a view to reduce part of them to chews, which was previously so much avoided, and which could be bought 30 *per cent.* cheaper than the great coal. Of the above implements actually used for breaking coal, not one is adapted for the purpose except the pick: all the rest not only break the coal into chews, but absolutely bruise much of it into a powder of no use; and therefore, while the predilection for great coal continues, no family ought to allow their coals to be broken by any other implement than a light sharp pick.
> P. 51.

Upon the whole, though the coal of Mid Lothian appears, even in the first instance, to be somewhat higher than that of Lanarkshire, it seems fair

to

to infer, that by proper management, and by merely following the example set by Glasgow, we may reduce our coals 20 or 30 per cent., to the great benefit of the proprietors, and the public. The former might thus be enabled to undersell their maritime competitors, and to check that propensity to the use of English coal which seems rapidly gaining ground. We must remark, however, that the use of mixed coal does not promise to produce any augmentation of the supply, since all the chews appear to be at present consumed in our manufactories.

With regard to the use of coal in families, our author advises a fire of chews in the morning, to heat the house, and then recommends that, after breakfast, a large coal should be laid above them, which will keep up a comfortable fire during the day.—He censures the use of gathering coals, and recommends, that both the kitchen fire, and the others in the house, should be lighted every morning by means of wood. We doubt, however, that in this country there would be a deficiency of the article, unless the purpose could be answered by *shavings*, or thin flakes separated by carpenters in the operation of sawing.

We are next presented with some important facts respecting the mode of procuring labourers for the coal-mines. Till the year 1775 the colliers were slaves, *adscripti glebæ*; and upon the abolition of this degrading system, it was expected that the trade might attract labourers from other professions. This expectation has not been realized. So uncomfortable and laborious is the trade, that not even the allurement of double wages has yet induced any one to enter into it, who has not been, from infancy, habituated to its hardships. Indeed Mr Bald seems to think, that no other would be capable of enduring them. On the other hand, persons are daily seen passing from it to other less lucrative, but more agreeable employments. Under these circumstances, we really think that Mr Bald's proposal deserves consideration, of exempting colliers from the militia ballot, which would both remove a constant drain upon their numbers, and would act as a bounty upon a trade so necessary, and, at the same time, so disagreeable. Our author insists, that they "fight a much better battle for their country, when driving vigorously at the coal wall, than when charging the enemy sword in hand."

Another important point which occupies the attention of the author, is respecting the free exportation of coal. To this he is decidedly inimical; and really, with all our attachment to the principles of commercial freedom, we must own ourselves somewhat staggered by his arguments, and at least admit, that if such a prohibition be admissible in any instance, it is in the present. In the first place, he maintains that the coal field of Scotland is limited; that the drain from it is immense and continually increasing, and that therefore it must, in a certain period of time, be exhausted. With regard to theories of its reproduction, our author insists that this process, if it really takes place, has been imperceptible for the space of five hundred years, (though we hardly see how the thing can be traced quite so high;) that the completion of it must therefore belong to a period indefinitely remote. He enquires what we are to do in the interval between the exhaustion of the present beds and the formation of the new; and alledges that our posterity will think the transmission of an ingenious system, a poor substitute for the comforts of a good coal fire. When in addition to this we consider the manifold utes of coal in agriculture (for lime,) in machinery, and in directly promoting the accommodations of life; when we consider the serious blank which its cessation would leave in this country, we must ad-

admit, that there is no article of which it is more important to be economical. Encouragement to production, therefore, the chief advantage of free exportation, is here scarcely desireable. We admit this reasoning, however, not without reluctance; and we rather incline to suspect, that the freight on so bulky an article will, even during peace, confine its export within narrow limits, and to cases in which it is of great and indispensable utility. So long as this is the case (which at present it avowedly is, in consequence of the war) we do not see sufficient ground to recommend the adoption of so churlish and illiberal a system.

In the course of this discussion Mr B. gives the following statement of the extent and direction of the coal field of Scotland.

The coal-field of Scotland is confined to a certain district of country. It crosses the island in a diagonal line from west to east. Beyond this belt, either to the north or south, little or no coal is to be found; and the inhabitants who are removed at any distance from the coal-field feel the greatest hardships, by the high price and scarcity of fuel.

The north boundary of the coal field extends from the banks of the river Eden, near St Andrew's, to the south parts of Kinross-shire, from whence it sweeps towards the Ochil mountains at Dollar, and keeps close upon their base westward till it arrive at Craigleith, one of the hills of that beautiful range, when it suddenly turns southward, and crosses the river Forth below Stirling; from thence it is traced by Kilsyth, Campsie, Witch-hill and Kilpatrick, till it fall into the river Clyde above Dumbarton.

The south boundary commences near Haddington, and stretches by Linton, Douglas Mill, Glenbuck, Muirkirk, New Cumnock, and from thence down the water of Girvan, till it join the ocean.

These boundaries are not minutely correct, but they certainly contain the whole of the Main Coal-field of Scotland which is of any importance. Detached insulated fields are no doubt to be found beyond these lines, as at Brora in Sutherlandshire, and at Sanquhar in Dumfries shire, but they are not of great extent. Coal strata are also to be found lying underneath the precipices of greenstone rock at Abbey Craig, Stirling Castle, and Craigforth, in Stirlingshire; but these are beyond the line of the main field, and only very thin seams of coal destitute of bitumen, termed Blind-coal, have been found there.

Even within these boundaries are tracts of country without coal, owing to the intervention of hills, and the convulsion of the strata by whinstone, and those *troubles* and *dykes* so common in coal-fields. P. 98.

In the last chapter, our author complains grievously of the present unsettled state of mineralogical nomenclature. He proposes that a general society should be formed, for the purpose of agreeing upon a common language. We suspect, however, that the evil arises necessarily from the present unsettled and polemical state of the science; few, at least, will anticipate much union from a general meeting of Edinburgh mineralogists. The mind of the learned is, upon this subject, in a state of agitation, from which great improvements in the science may, we hope, result in time, but which necessarily produces, in the mean time, a good deal of confusion.

Our author concludes with remonstrances on the hardships endured by the class of women called Bearers, who bring up the coal from the pits, and recommends the use of horses in their stead. The difficulty is, that they consist of the wives and daughters of the colliers, who are there at all events, and are willing to perform the work at a moderate rate.

II. The Cottagers of Glenburnie, a Tale for the Farmer's Ingle-nook. By Elizabeth Hamilton. 2d edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THIS little work, with its ingenious satire on certain parts of our national character, has excited an extraordinary

ordinary sensation in this metropolis. The charges which it advances are such as we have been long accustomed to hear from our English neighbours, and have, through custom, become somewhat callous to. But this is the first time that the attack has been made by one of ourselves, and by one who appears to be intimately acquainted with all the *penetralia* of our household economy. When so strong a part of the garrison is thus found co-operating with the enemy, there seems reason to apprehend that the fortress of national prejudice will not be long able to hold out.

The features particularly noticed are want of cleanliness in the whole management of the household; an indolence which, if we may so speak, appears not in the gross, but in the detail, which performs with activity all great and necessary work, but cannot submit to minute attentions, especially to such as require thought or contrivance; in the treatment of children, a weak and blameable indulgence; and an inveterate attachment to old habits. These faults, it must be remarked, though by no means eradicated, have yet for some time, and in the more cultivated parts of the country, been gradually diminishing. We should be much deceived, were we, from the title page, to imagine that the picture applies to Scottish farmers in general. In the opulent farmers of Lothian and Berwickshire, no one certainly would be able to recognise it, but would rather suspect tendencies of an opposite kind. It still applies however to the little farmers in remote districts, and to most of the peasantry. It is drawn in a masterly stile, and no one who has an opportunity of observing the originals, that is, no Scotsman, can fail to recognize the most striking resemblance. Even where, as in what relates to the treatment of children, the outline belongs to all countries, still the colouring is completely Scotch. The dialogue (a department in which Mrs Hamilton excells,) exhibits perhaps the purest colloquial Scots that ever appeared in print; the most free from that English mixture, with which compositions in that language are usually softened or corrupted. Retaining such an attachment as we do to the language and manners of our country, with all their imperfections, we are glad that they should thus be handed down to posterity in full purity.

We shall now proceed to lay before our readers a few specimens, which will probably excite a desire to peruse the whole. Mrs Mason, after having acted as an upper domestic in some English families, is led by circumstances to take up her residence for some time with her relation Mrs M'Clarty, who lives in the village of Glenburnie. The following description is given of the entrance to the house:—

It must be confessed, that the aspect of the dwelling, where she was to fix her residence, was by no means inviting. The walls were substantial; built, like the houses in the village, of stone and lime; but they were blackened by the mud which the cart-wheels had spattered from the ruts in winter; and on one side of the door completely covered from view by the contents of a great dunghill. On the other, and directly under the window, was a squashy pool, formed by the dirty water thrown from the house, and in it about twenty young ducks were at this time dabbling.

At the threshold of the door, room had been left for a paving-stone, but it had never been laid; and consequently the place became hollow, to the great advantage of the younger ducklings, who always found in it a plentiful supply of water, in which they could swim without danger. Happily Mr Stewart was provided with boots, so that he could take a firm step in it, while he lifted Mrs Mason, and set her down in safety within the threshold. But there an unforeseen danger awaited her, for there the great whey pot had stood since morning, when the cheese had been made; and was at the present moment filled

filled with chickens, who were busily picking at the bits of curds, which had hardened on the sides, and cruelly mocked their wishes. Over this Mr Stewart and Mrs Mason unfortunately stumbled. The pot was overturned, and the chickens cackling with hideous din, flew about in all directions, some over their heads, and others making their way by the pallion (or inner door) into the house.

P. 135.

Mr Stewart having remonstrated on the absence of the flagstone, received the following answer:

"Indeed, I kenna, Sir," said Mrs MacClarty; "the gudeman just canna be fash'd."

"And cannot you be fash'd to go to the end of the house to throw out your dirty water? Don't you see how small a drain would from that carry it down to the river, instead of remaining here, to stagnate, and to suffocate you with intolerable stench?"

"O, we're just used to it," said Mrs MacClarty, "and we never mind it. We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a'-the slaistery." P. 148.

The interior of the house, and particularly of the bed-room was entirely suitable to the entrance. Next morning, finding no washing implements in her room, she goes into the kitchen to enquire for them; upon which the following truly admirable scene takes place.

She there found Meg and Jean; the former standing at the table, from which the porridge-dishes seemed to have been just removed; the latter killing flies at the window. Mrs Mason addressed herself to Meg, and, after a courteous good-morrow, asked her where she should find a hand-bason? "I dinna ken," said Meg, drawing her finger through the milk that had been spilled upon the table. "Where is your mother?" asked Mrs Mason. "I dinna ken," returned Meg, continuing to dabble her hands through the remaining fragments of the feast.

"If you are going to clean that table," said Mrs Mason, "you will give yourself more work than you need, by daubing it all over with the porridge; bring your cloth, and I shall shew you how I learned to clean our tables when I was a girl like you."

Meg continued to make lines with her fore finger.

"Come," said Mrs Mason, "shall I teach you?"

"Na," said Meg, "I sal dight nane o't. I'm gain' to the schul." "But that need not hinder you to wipe up the table before you go," said Mrs Mason. "You might have cleaned it up as bright as a looking-glass in the time that you have spent in spattering it, and dirtying your fingers. Would it not be pleasanter for you to make it clean, than to leave it dirty?"

"I'll no be at the fash," returned Meg, making off to the door as she spoke. Before she got out, she was met by her mother, who, on seeing her, exclaimed, "Are ye no awa yet, bairns! I never saw the like. Sic a fight to get you to the schul! Nae wonner ye learn little, when you're at it. Gae awa like good bairns; for there's nae schulin the morn ye ken, its the fair day."

Meg set off after some farther parley; but Jean continued to catch the flies at the window, taking no notice of her mother's exhortations, though again repeated in pretty nearly the same terms.

"Dear me!" said the mother, "what's the matter wi' the bairn! whatfore winna ye gang, when Meg's gane? Rin, and ye'll be after her or she wins to the end o' the loan."

"I'm no ga'an the day," says Jean, turning away her face. "And whatfore are ye no ga'an, my dear?" says her mother. "Cause I hinna gotten my questions," replied Jean.

"O, but ye may gang for a' that," said her mother; "the maister will no be angry. Gang, like a gude bairn."

"Na," said Jean, "but he will be angry, for I did no get them the last time either."

"And whatfore did na ye get them, my dear," said Mrs MacClarty, in a soothing tone. "Cause 'twas unco kittle, and *I cou'd no be fashed*;" replied the hopeful girl, catching, as she spoke, another handful of flies. Her mother, finding that intreaties were of no avail, endeavoured to speak in a more peremptory accent; and even laid her commands upon her daughter to depart immediately: but she had too often permitted her commands to be disputed, to be

be surprised at their being now treated with disrespect. Jean repeated her determined purpose of not going to school that day; and the firmer she became in opposition, the authoritative tone of the mother gradually weakened; till at length by saying, that "if she did na gang to the schul she sudna stand there," she acknowledged herself to be defeated, and the point to be given up.

P. 162.

Mrs Mason could not forbear making some remonstrances, upon which Mrs MacClarty, as might be expected, undertook her daughter's defence, observing

—"the poor thing had na' gotten her questions, and did na' like to gang, for fear o' the maister's anger."

"But ought she not to have got her questions, as her master enjoined, instead of idling here all the morning?" said Mrs Mason. "O ay," returned Mrs MacClarty, "she shu'd ha' gotten her questions, nae doubt; but it was unco fashous, and ye see she has na' a turn that gait, poor woman! but in time she'll do *weel eneugh*."

P. 166.

Mrs Mason, by the bribe of half-a-crown, prevails upon the servant Grizzy to clean out her room, and then to attempt performing the same friendly office for the kitchen.

But before the window could be approached, it was found necessary to remove the heap of dusty articles piled up in the window sill, which served the purpose of family library, and repository of what is known by the term *odds and endi*.

Mrs MacClarty, who had sat down to spin, did not at first seem willing to take any notice of what was going forward; but on perceiving her maid beginning to meddle with the things in the window, she could no longer remain a neutral spectator of the scene. Stopping her wheel, she, in a voice indicating the reverse of satisfaction, asked what she was about? Mrs Mason took it upon her to reply: "We are going to make your window bright and clean for you, cousin, said she. If you step into my room, and take a look of mine, you will see what a difference there is in it; and this, if these broken panes were mended, would look every bit as well." "It does *weel eneugh*," returned Mrs MacClarty. "It wants nae cleanin'. It does just *weel eneugh*. What's the gude o' takin' up the lass's time wi' nonsense? she'll break the window too, and the bairns hae broken eneugh o' it already."

"But if these panes were mended, and the window cleaned, without and within," said Mrs Mason, "you cannot think how much more cheerful the kitchen would appear."

"And how long would it bide clean if it were?" said Mrs MacClarty. "It would be as ill as ever or a month, and wha cou'd be at the fash o' ay cleanin' at it?"

The following homely picture may perhaps amuse our readers.

"Mistress!" hollowed the voice of Grizzel from the house, "I wish ye wad come and speak to Meg. She winna be hinderit putting her fingers in the kirn, and licking the cream."

"If I were at you," cried Mrs MacClarty, "I'd gar you"——

She was as good as her word; and in order to shew Mrs Mason the good effect of her advice, she ran that moment into the kitchen, and gave her daughter a hearty slap upon the back. The girl went a few steps further off, and deliberately applied her tongue to the back of her hand, where part of the cream was still visible.

"Go! ye idle whippy!" said her mother, "and let me see how weel ye'll ca' the kirn."

"I winna kirn the day," returned Meg; "I'm gain' to milk the kye.—Jean may kirn; she has naething else to do."

"I'm ay set to kirn," says Jean, whimpering. "I never saw sic wark. I tell ye, I wonna kirn mair than Meg. Grizzy can milk the cows hersel.' She does na' want her help."

"But, girls," said Mrs Mason, "when I was a little girl like either of you, I never thought of chusing my work; I considered it my business to follow my mother's directions. Young people ought to obey, and not to dictate."

"Hear ye that!" said Mrs MacClarty: "But Jean will gang to the kirn I ken, like a good bairn; and she sal get a dad o' butter to her bread."

But

"But I wonna haet frae the hairing knife, said Jean, "for the last I got stack i' my throat!"

"Bless me!" cried Mrs Mason, in amazement, "How does your butter come to b so full of hairs? where do they come from?"

"O they are a' frae the cows," returned Mrs MacClarty. "There has been long a hole in the milk sythe, and I have never been at the fash to get it mended; but as I tak ay care to sythe the milk through my fingers, I wonder how sae mony hairs win in."

"Ye need na wonder at that," observed Grizzel, "for the house canna be soopit but the dirt flees into the kirn."

"But do you not clean the churn before you put in the cream?" asked Mrs Mason, more and more astonished.

"Na, na," returned Mrs MacClarty, "That wad no' be canny, ye ken. Nae body hereabouts would clean their kirn, for ony consideration. I never heard o' sic a thing i' my life."

The extreme indulgence of the parents, however, gives birth to some tragical scenes. The eldest son having set out, contrary to his father's command, to a fair, gets drunk and enlists as a soldier. The old man having gone to attempt his redemption, is robbed, and returns in a state of agitation, which throws him into a violent fever. The physician being called too late, gave little hopes, but declared that they all rested on his being kept cool. Against this Mrs MacClarty loudy protested, declaring, "She would never see her gudeman turned out o' his ain gude warm bed into a cauld room." The old man died in a few days; and Mrs Mason, finding herself uncomfortable in continuing with his widow and son, determined to remove into another family, which promised greater docility. Through them, and the example which they set, she found means gradually to effect a general change in the village. Mrs MacClarty alone held out, and took every opportunity of throwing discountenance upon these innovations. On seeing a flower garden forming before the door of Mrs Mason's new host, she remarked to an old neighbour: "Eh! I wonder what the warld will come to at last, since naething can serve the pride o' William Morrison, but to hae a flower garden, whar gude Mr Brown's middenstead stood sappy for mony a day! he's a better man than will ever stand on William Morrisan's shanks." The other, however, who had hitherto been a most zealous stickler for the *gude auld gaits*, could not forbear replying: "The flowers are a hantel bonnier than the midden tho', and smell a hantel sweeter too;" which marked the decided change that had taken place in the village. In short, Mrs Mason soon entirely prevailed, and her *quondam* landlady was left wholly by herself.

This volume contains also two underplots, if they may be so called, not much connected either between themselves, or with the principal plot. One consists of the previous history of Mrs Mason, and the other of that of a Miss Stewart, which is designed to ridicule the inordinate love of gentility and genteel company, which has for sometime past been perhaps peculiarly prevalent in this country. Both these sketches have merit, particularly the latter; neither however possess the liveliness and originality of the scenes of which Mrs MacClarty is the heroine, so that upon the whole, they break the unity of the work, without materially adding to its value.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

ILLUSTRATIONS of Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; consisting of twelve views on the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tiviot and Tweed. Engraved by James Heath, R. A. from designs taken on the spot by John C. Schetky of Oxford. With Anecdotes and descriptions, 4to. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

Illus-

Illustrations of Blair's Grave, in 12 Etchings, executed by Louis Schiavonetti, from the Original Inventions of William Blake, 4to. 2*l.* 12s. 6d.

The Speech of William Adam, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, in the House of Commons, on the third reading of the Scots Judicature bill, on the 24th of June 1808. 2s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR MACNEILL intends shortly to publish a Poem, entitled, "The Pastoral, or Lyric Muse of Scotland," descriptive of the united influence of our national poetry and music, in softening the passions, and civilizing the manners of our feudal ancestors on the Borders. As the pastoral state in that quarter has been totally overlooked by our early historians, and as it is natural to suppose that a species of melody and song, so remarkable for tenderness and genuine passion, must have produced considerable effects on the mind of the inhabitants, it is expected that the subject will be interesting to the lovers of music and poetry.

Dr Wm. Render is about to publish a work in English, French, and German, for the purpose of a class book, to be used by those who study the German language, which he teaches. For the comparison of these languages this work will possess advantages peculiar to itself, and in compensation for the care bestowed on the execution of the work, the author will no doubt receive a remuneration in the patronage of the public.

Dr Forbes, of Edinburgh, is engaged on a translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with such notes and illustrations as may be necessary to elucidate the context, a life of the author, and a preliminary dissertation on the Origin of Natural History, and on its progress and gradual improvement from infancy, to its present state of comparative maturity. It is the present translator's wish to supply, to the best of his abilities, (such as they are) this *desideratum* in English literature. One great object which the translator will keep in view in his notes and illustrations, shall be to accommodate Pliny's descriptions of animals, plants, and minerals, to the nomenclature of the *Systema Naturæ Linnæi*. This, he is duly aware, will constitute by much the most difficult part of his labour, and he despairs of executing it with full satisfaction either to the public or to himself.—But as in the present state of natural history a translator of Pliny cannot be excused from making the attempt, he may be permitted to hope, that he shall be able to contribute in some degree at least towards its accomplishment. The translation thus enlarged must extend to six or seven volumes, in octavo; and will be published either in separate volumes successively, or when the whole shall have been finished, as future circumstances may render adviseable.

This city has, during the course of the present summer, been entertained with a general Exhibition of Paintings; a laudable practice, which is but newly established here, and has been extremely creditable to the talents of our Scottish artists. The portraits of Watson, the humorous pieces of Carse, and the Landscapes of Naismith, were among those which drew particular attention from the admirers of the art. In short, the approbation of the public was such as to give every encouragement to the repetition of a similar exhibition; and we hope that a more commodious room will then be provided for the purpose.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

A BIOGRAPHICAL Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily pub-

published. It is compiled by the Editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons," consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and, in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct. The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the bench of bishops, which has never before been attempted.

A new biographical work, intended to contain a series of portraits of the most eminent persons now living or lately deceased in Great Britain and Ireland, is in a forward state of preparation. It will include the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions, and the various departments of literature and science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture, and commerce of the country. The portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature, or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect fac-similes of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number, containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice, will appear very soon.

Mr W. T. Comber, of Liverpool, has just completed a work entitled, An Enquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population.

Hephæstio's Treatise on Greek Metres, corrected from manuscript authorities, and illustrated with copious notes, is reprinting at the Clarendon press.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in six octavo volumes, the Works of the Rev. J. Newton, late rector of St Mary Woolnoth, London.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lustleigh, near Moreton, Devon, has lately completed a System of Divinity, and compilation from polite writers and eminent divines, &c. in 26 vols. 8vo. containing 13,000 pages, of which only fourteen copies are printed. The work was compiled and written out by Mr Davy alone, who, though ignorant of the art of printing, with a few worn-out types, printed off one page at a time, by himself, at a press made by his own hands. He began the work ten years ago.

A bookseller of Paris has announced his intention to publish a new and important work relative to Spain, by Alexander de la Borde, author of the splendid Picturesque Travels in that country. It will be entitled, A Descriptive Guide through Spain, forming five volumes octavo, and will contain a statement of the different branches of industry, polity, and government of that kingdom; its natural history; the characters and manners of its inhabitants; and the state of the arts, sciences, and literature, at different periods of its history.

In 1806, B. Lafon, a geographer and engineer at New Orleans, published a general chart of the Orleans territory, comprehending also West Florida and a part of the Mississipi territory. The explanations are in the French language, and the whole is executed from the most recent observations. The author states, that a considerable portion of his materials are quite new, such, for example, as the courses of the Mississipi, the Alabama, Mobile, Pascagoula, Tangipao, Mitalebani, Tictoha, Amite, Washita, Yazoo, and their different ramifications with the Mississipi, as also the Pearl, Red, and Sabine rivers. This map exhibits all the country on the gulf, from Pensacola to the Sabine inclusive, which computing the longitude of the former to be 89° 45′, and the latter 96° 31′ west from the meridian of Paris, makes an extent of almost seven degrees of longitude. It embraces the whole space from the south point of the Mississipi in the latitude of 29° north to the parallel of 33°, which is considerably northward of Tombigbee fort, the Yazoo mouth, and the settlement of Nachitoches, making four degress of latitude.

The Rev. Dr Madison, president of William and Mary College, during the year 1807, laid before the public his map of the state of Virginia, upon which he has been many years engaged. It includes the whole dominion, from the North Carolina and Tennessee boundary, in 36° 30′, to the irregular line which separates it from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky. The longitude in this map, which is about four feet by six, is reckoned from the capitol at Washington.

POETRY.

Poetry.

Death-Song of Mackenzie.

'TIS not your wont to fly, Mackenzie,
Culloden saw thy redd'ned spear,
Save thy Prince, 'tis worthy of thee,
Save him, for the foes are near.

Turn your reeking, gory bayonets,
Turn their points of death on me,
The heart's blood of a Royal Stuart
Boils, and spurns the thoughts to flee.

'Twas this arm made London tremble,
While up England's plains we bore,
When, from behind the Highland target
Leap'd to death the blue claymore.

Preston felt your iron hoof'd chargers,
Paw her ground with wanton tread,
Bursting came our warrior torrent,
Preston groaned with loads of dead.

Hawley's helmed and sab'red legions
Spurr'd their foam-mouth'd war-horse near,
Falkirk mark'd your bravest warriors
Stoop beneath the Scottish spear.

Culloden felt our unbroke columns,
Retiring, mow her heath in rage,
Murray, traitor, meet thy glory,
Curs'd in every future age.

O'er my land, a base usurper
Shakes my sceptre from my throne,
While the hand was formed to bear it,
Falls, but will not fall alone.

Spirits of my wrong'd forefathers,
Spirits of my gallant friends,
Lochiel, Boyd, and Balmarino,
Now my sword for blood descends.

Back you shrink, you circle round me,
Traitors, yet I never fled,
Lie there, beat your bloody bosoms,
That is English freedom's bed.

Now a patriot's part I've acted,
Death swims dizzy in my brain,
Fled thy gallant soul, Mackenzie,
As thou lay, midst heaps of slain.

Must the marble scutcheon'd column
Rise to tell a tyrant's name,
While the patriot—Independence,
Hides his purpling cheeks for shame.

But thou, great heart, which bled'st for freedom,
Need'st no stones to tell thy fame,
See the wet rose-cheek of beauty,
Minstrel swell your notes of flame.

Banks of Nith,
July, 1808. HIDALLAN.

SONG.

Tune—"*She rose and loot' me in.*"

THE morning star with trembling beam
Had bathed his locks in dew,
And round the misty bosom'd lake
The wheeling Lapwing flew.
The dewy-breasted hare withdrew
Where shelt'ring brushwood grows,
The morn-beam lighten'd the mountain blue
When lovely Peggy rose.

O'er her blue eyes and temples fair
Her hair in love-locks fell,
And loosely veil'd her bosom white,
Where all the graces dwell.
Her fair robes wanton in the wind,
Her bare feet bathed in dew,
And circling round her slender waist
The balmy morn-breeze flew.

'Twas but yestreen, that rose-pathed cheek
Was wet with tears on mine,
'Twas but yestreen my clasping arms
Around that neck could twine.
'Twas but yestreen, those lips divine,
Were warmed with many a kiss,
'Twas but yestreen, that tongue of thine
Confest the tender bliss.

Young sun-beam, shake thy wand'ring locks,
Move lightly on my fair,
Nor wanton round her lovely neck,
Nor kiss her bosom bare.
Yestreen this cheek was couched there,
With many a melting tale,
And many a dear embrace and prayer,
All in the Hawthorn Vale.

'Tis not the ranked gold she loves,
Nor looks which court the sky;
Nor hearts unwarm'd by nature's love,
By grandeur shuffled high.
But 'tis the merit lifted eye,
The soul's ennobled part,
For which she heaves the tender sigh,
And keeps her virgin heart.

Banks of Nith,
July, 1808. HIDALLAN.

SCOTTISH SONG.

Set to Music by Mr Ross of Aberdeen.

THRO' Cruikston castle's lanely wa's,
Tho' wint'ry wind howls wild an' dreary,
Tho' mirk the cheerless e'ening fa's,
Yet I hae vow'd to meet my Mary.

Ah! Mary, though the winds shou'd rave
Wi' jealous spite to keep me frae thee,
The darkest stormy night I'll brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

Loud, o'er Cardonald's rocky steep
Rude Cartha pours in boundless measure,
But I will ford the whirling deep
That roars between me an' my treasure;
Yes, Mary, though the torrent rave
Wi' jealous spite to keep me frae thee,
Its deepest floods I'll bauldly brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

The watch-dog's howling louds the blast,
An' makes the nightly wand'rer eerie,
But, when the lanesome way is past,
I'll to this bosom clasp my Mary.
Yes, Mary, though stern Winter rave
Wi' a' his storms to keep me frae thee.
The wildest dreary night I'll brave
For ae sweet secret moment wi' thee.

Paisley. *R. T.*

SONNET.

On the Death of an Amiable Young Lady.

AH me! how many griefs, ere life decay,
Must man encounter in this mortal coil,
What boots it that he sees a lengthen'd day,
If sorrow pierce his heart so oft the while.

What serves his early toil and anxious care?
To raise a bed of flow'rets, sweet and gay,
If, when they bud and bloom with fragrance rare,
Fell blasts destroy, and low their beauty lay.

So fate ordains, and faded is the rose;
The loveliest flow'ret that adorn'd the vale
Is now no more,—no more that beauty blows—
No more that mind where goodness did prevail.

No more that hand shall fallen Penury rear—
No more that voice dispel pale Sorrow's tear;
Her spirit's fled, to where th' angelic train
With love, and joy, in endless pleasures reign.

Glasgow,
12th Aug. 1808. } *J. C.*

VERSES,

On the Death of JOHN HOME, *Esq. Author of* DOUGLAS.

FROM the pillow of *Genius*, where long he had stood,
And bended his Scythe o'er the silvery hair,
That, conscious the danger would issue in good,
Twined round it in ringlets expressive of care.

See the tyrant of man,—how disorder'd his pace!
Why heaves his fell bosom so big with a sigh?
And why from his dun-robe intent to efface,
That red drop of life with a stream from his eye?

He has not a will, nor a passion to feel,
'Twas music, the pang, when the sad heart had broke,
No, sure, while the fates bade, he whetted his steel,
He mourn'd o'er the *office*, which called for the stroke.

Nor wonder, like beauty despairing, reclin'd,
Was Scotia's fair form on the couch of the sage;
In accents where sorrow and love were combin'd,
She pleaded, in mercy, to lengthen his age.

But no;—he, whose fingers could tune the soft shell,
And rouse every being to flame with his lay,
Must bid this drear *scene* an eternal farewell,
To slumber with *peace* in the cold house of clay.

Beneath yon green turfs reign unbroken repose
Yet often yon turfs shall be wet with a tear;
At eve, when the muses unbosom their woes,
And silence, and I, only linger to hear.

There, wrapt in the shadows, shall *fancy* behold
The hero of conquest, great *Douglas* in arms,
Unfurling his banner 'mid chieftains of old,
Who courted, for *glory*, the field of alarms.

And rapt in that day, when, to combat the foe*,
Whom late he had hail'd by the name of a friend,
He rush'd with a swiftness, surpassing the roe,
And grac'd with a daring which knew not to bend.

Shall

* Percy of Northumberland, ballad of Chevy Chace.

Shall pause to lament, that the boast of the plain,
When towering, unmatch'd in the power of his might,
By the shaft of a base-born *peasant* was slain,
To fall with his fame in the darkness of night.

No! bright as the glare of yon circle of fire,
His fame shall exult in the pride of its blaze,
Till time, in th' embrace of craz'd Nature expire,
And Chaos returning, extinguish its rays.

A sprig from his laurel, now planted sublime,
A meed by his *country* decreed to the brave,
The tomb-stone of *Home*, its fond *guardian* shall climb,
And o'er it with kindred affection shall wave.

Edinburgh, *Sept. 13th*, 1808 } *G. L.*

THE POET,

A BURLESQUE ELEGY.

HIGH in a garret's lofty precincts dwelt
A wretch, by Phœbus and the nine inspir'd,
Whose body oft the pangs of hunger felt,
Whose mind sublime poetic raptures fir'd.

Mean was his garb, and many a hideous rent,
Expanding, flutter'd in the wint'ry storm,
While his lean chops, and drooping beaver lent
A twofold horror to his meagre form.

No rich utensils, form'd with art and cost,
His airy household furniture composed;
One cobweb'd couch, and table all its boast,
This where he eat, and that where he repos'd.

Indulging fancy's visionary flight,
Or rapt in extacy of thought sublime,
Oft would he sit and muse the live-long night,
Scratching his head, to find some wretched rhyme.

Or poring on some old moth-eaten book,
Some ancient bard, deep skill'd in classic lore,
With many an eager—many an ardent look,
Would he, each shining sentiment explore.

If e'er his heart one glow of pleasure knew,
'Twas but in dreams of future prospects bright;
If e'er one hope sprung—'twas when fancy flew,
And reach'd a grace beyond her usual height.

Hope may a while, with sweet enlivening beams,
Shoot balmy comfort thro' the breast of Care;
But who can feast upon her airy dreams?
What bard grow fat on unsubstantial air?

So thought the poet, as he sat forlorn,
One hapless night, (for many such had he,)
Oft sighing, wish'd he for th' approach of morn—
And oft he wish'd, that morn he ne'er might see.

Dark was the night, and loud the tempest's howl,
Thro' broken tiles the rushing torrents fell;
No goblet smil'd to cheer his drooping soul,
No crumb had he his hunger to dispel!

"Wretch that I am," exclaim'd he in despair,
Dead to myself, and to my country lost;
Is this the fruit of all my studious care?
Is this the fame ambition made its boast?

"Had but these hands been taught some useful art,
To serve the world, and for my wants provide,
Fierce hunger thus had never gnaw'd my heart,
Nor this mean garb hung tatter'd at my side.

"This head, now stor'd with many a fulsome cant,
Of heroes, gods, and bards of ancient times,
More might have had at life's last hour to vaunt,
Than idly musing, stringing useless rhymes.

"In boldly pleading for the oppressed's cause,
Or truth expounding from its sacred page,
More might have gain'd of honour and applause,
Than vending flattr'y, praise, and party rage.

"The laugh of fops, th' unworthy's cruel scorn,
The critic's malice, and the proud's disdain,
Have, in my bosom, planted many a thorn,
To wound my peace, and fill my life with pain.

"Spurn'd

"Spurn'd from the door of grandeur and of power,
If for a promis'd favour, cringing low,
Or seiz'd by bailiffs in some evil hour,
And thrown in dungeon dark to pine in woe.

"The gay companions of my happier days,
Whose flatt'ring tongues prov'd to my heart a charm,
Forgetful now to pay their wonted praise,
Shrink from my presence, as they would from harm.

"Oft at my board I've seen them joyful sit,
Nor speak a word, nor think a thought but mine;
While each fond heart seem'd to imbibe my wit;
And ah! too much, each open'd mouth—my wine.

"But now I languish here, by all forgot,
My house is empty—still so full before;
My snuff-brown beaver, and my thread-bare coat,
Fright all these sun-shine flatt'rers from my door.

"Or, if I haply venture to the street,
At dusk of eve, or rising beam of morn,
Each gaudy painted courtesan I meet,
Sly peeping, smiles to see my breeches torn.

"From the rude insults of the low-born crowd,
The tinsel'd robe, the nodding plume, protect;
But my mean garb speaks poverty so loud,
To me, it yields nor safety, nor respect.

"Curs'd be that fame which I so lately priz'd,
To me the source of many a grievous sigh;
By friends deserted, and by foes despis'd,
I mourn unpitied—unlamented die!

"Cease, coward heart, forego these dastard fears,
Talk not of death in health and youthful bloom;
Tho' dismal, dark, the future now appears,
Some cheering ray may yet dispel the gloom.

"See in my chamber, erst so dark and drear,
Th' impurpl'd morning dart its orient ray;
Such yet may comfort, drooping fancy cheer,
And shed the beams of intellectual day.

"No more the muse, with fascinating power,
Shall bind my reason with her dazzling train;
Nor o'er the twinkling lamp, at midnight hour,
Call forth the wild effusions of my brain.

"Perish, ye dreams, delusive to my heart!
Which from th' enraptur'd gust of fancy flow;
Perish, ye apparatus of the art,
Ye objects instrumental of my woe!

"This book—this pen and ink—stand here, I take,
My ready servants at the muse's call;
This book I tear—this grey-goose quill I break,
And dash this empty ink-stand 'gainst the wall.

"No more impell'd by mad ambitious rage,
I'll strive for with'ring laurels to my head;
No more for flatt'ry swell the labour'd page,
Or pant for glory—while I starve—for bread.

"What tho' this frame was ne'er inur'd to toil,
Might not these hands the shining weapon wield;
—Yet make their egress from this garret vile,
And serve their country in the tented field?

"Better to perish 'midst the stormy seas,
Or bleed with heroes on th' ensanguin'd plain,
Than lead a life of ignominious ease,
Oppress'd with hunger, poverty, and pain.

"The wretched votaries of the tuneful nine,
Tho' faint with hunger—tho' o'erpow'r'd with grief,
Must sink in sorrow—must in famine pine,
Unfit to toil—asham'd to ask relief.

"But the bold veteran, from the field of Mars,
Hops chearful on his yet remaining leg,
Talks of his valour—shews his honour'd scars—
Receives a pension; or gets leave—to beg."

Smoke-lane, } *Ignis Fatuus.*
Nov. 23d, 1807. }

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 7.

MR *CANNING* presented the correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Windham, and the Earls of Rosslyn and St Vincent, and Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, in August and September, 1806. Ordered to be printed. These papers are six in number, and consist of the instructions of Mr Fox and Mr Windham to Lords St Vincent and Rosslyn and Gen. Simcoe, (who were on a special mission to Lisbon in August 1806,) and their correspondence with Ministers while on that mission. They have been laid before Parliament, to prove that the late Administration gave orders to treat Portugal exactly in the same manner in which the present Ministers have treated Denmark. It appears from Mr Fox's instructions, that during the negotiation for peace between the late Ministers and the French Government, Talleyrand, to induce them to agree to his terms, had "informed our Ambassador (Lord Lauderdale) at Paris, that an army of 20,000 men was assembled at Bayonne to invade Portugal, and that the object of this invasion was nothing less than to dethrone the Royal Family, and destroy the very existence of the Portugueze Monarchy; the provinces of which were to be partitioned out, one part to Spain, and the other part, with the town and port of Lisbon, as a separate dominion, to the Prince of Peace, or to the Queen of Etruria." To avert these evils, Lord St Vincent was ordered with a strong fleet to the Tagus, and a body of troops were embarked, under Gen. Simcoe, to be sent after him. Lord Rosslyn was sent as negotiator, with directions to propose to the Court of Lisbon, first to take active measures for repelling the invasion by force, for which purpose the assistance of the British Government would be granted, both in money and troops. In case this should be declined, the next proposal was, to assist the emigration of the Court to the Brazils, and to offer the assistance and protection of the British navy for that purpose. Should the Portugueze Government decline both these propositions, and seem to abandon all idea of resistance or escape, they were to be treated as Denmark has since been: their fleet first demanded by sale, or as a deposit, and, in case of refusal, to be seized by force; for which purpose landings, if necessary, were to be made, and the forts occupied. Lord Rosslyn, on his arrival at Lisbon, was convinced by the Portugueze Ministry, that the assertion of Talleyrand was altogether false; that there were only 1700 troops at Bayonne, and these Italians; that Bonaparte had made no preparation at that time for the invasion of Portugal; and that our interference could only bring down his vengeance upon that kingdom. As his Lordship's instructions had not provided for such a statement of the case, he thought it most prudent to confine himself to the first part of the instructions, an offer of assistance, which the Portugueze declined; and the English Ministry, being convinced that the information on which they had acted was false, ordered the squadron to leave the Tagus. The troops had never sailed from Plymouth.

Tuesday, March 8.

Sir C. Pole moved for a bill to enact that none but seafaring men should hold any office under Greenwich Hospital. The motion was opposed, on the ground that there were offices in the establishment that could not be executed by naval men, and negatived by a majority of 78 to 52.

Wednesday, March 9.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Percival proposed a resolution for funding four millions of Exchequer bills in the 4 and 5 per cents.—Agreed to. A long debate took place on the Oude charge against Marquis Wellesley. It was adjourned till Tuesday.

Thursday, March 10.

Mr Canning presented a message from the King relative to the subsidiary treaty with Sweden, which was referred to

a Committee of Supply. He also presented a copy of the treaty. Mr Alderman Combe presented a petition against the orders in Council from certain merchants concerned in the American trade, which, after some conversation, was laid on the table. A petition was also presented from certain merchants of Liverpool against the orders. A division took place on a motion for hearing the petitioners by counsel—Ayes 66, Noes 99. A second, a third, and a fourth division took place, on motions for postponing the bill, for adjourning the debate, and for reading the orders. They were all negatived by large majorities.

Friday, March 11.

On the motion of Mr Dundas, a select Committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company. The Orders in Council bill was read a third time, and passed.

Monday, March 14.

The mutiny bill was passed, after a division on the clause for giving an option to enlist for life, or for a certain number of years—ayes 180—noes 116. Mr Canning presented state papers relative to the expedition to Constantinople. Lord Howick's instructions to Mr Arbuthnot were similar to those given with respect to Copenhagen. He was to inform the Porte that the British fleet came either to attack or defend, according to circumstances. The latter would be preferred, but as a condition, the Porte must strictly fulfil its treaties with Russia, reinstate the deposed hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia, and allow a free passage for Russian ships of war thro' the Bosphorus. The secondary points were the dismissal of Sebastiani, the French ambassador, from Constantinople, and the renewal of the treaty with England. In case the Porte refused to agree to these terms, the attack on the Turkish capital was to commence.

Tuesday, March 15.

The adjourned debate on the Marquis of Wellesley's conduct to the Nabob of Oude was then resumed, and continued till seven o'clock next morning. On all the resolutions against him, excepting the last, the previous question was carried by large majorities. The last was negatived without a division; and, on the motion of Sir J. Anstruther, a resolution was passed by a majority of 180 to 29, that the Marquis, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an anxious desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British empire in India.

Wednesday, March 16.

In a Committee of Supply, resolved that a sum of 1,100,000l. be granted to his Majesty to enable him to fulfil his engagements with the King of Sweden.

Friday, March 18.

Leave was given for a bill to make valid certain orders in Council for permitting the introduction and warehousing of certain goods imported in neutral vessels, and for indemnifying certain persons for remitting the forfeitures thereupon; and also for permitting the importation of goods from certain countries where the British flag is excluded, in any vessels whatever. The object of this bill is the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of Lisbon. A petition was presented from Manchester praying for the adoption of measures for a speedy and honourable peace. The bill to prevent the exportation of bark was read a third time, after a division —ayes 73, noes 30.

Monday, March 21.

Another long debate followed on the Copenhagen expedition. Mr Sharpe made a motion strongly censuring it: Mr Stuart Wortley moved a resolution, warmly approving the conduct of Ministers in having undertaken it. Mr Sharpe's motion was rejected by a majority of 224 against 64. The motion of approval was carried by a majority of 216 against 61.

Wednesday, March 23.

Lord W. Russel reported from the Renfrewshire Election Committee, that Mr Macdowal was duly elected, and that the petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious.

Thursday, March 24.

Mr Sheridan having failed to appear in support of his petition against the return of Lord Cochrane for Westminster, the Speaker signified that he had certified the forfeiture of his recognizance to the Court of Exchequer.

Friday,

Friday, March 25.

The Attorney General obtained leave for a bill for the better execution of warrants issued from the Court of King's Bench in England, for the apprehension of offenders in Scotland, and for enabling sheriffs taking bail to transfer the bailbonds to his Majesty.

Monday, March 28.

Mr M. Pitt, from the Stirling district of Burghs Committee, reported, that the sitting member was duly elected, and that the petition of Sir John Henderson was not frivolous or vexatious. Mr W. Dundas brought up a bill to regulate the trade between the Royal Burghs of Scotland and the Burghs of Barony and Regality. Mr Solicitor General stated it to be his intention to oppose some of the clauses of the bill. A Committee was appointed to inquire into Lotteries, and what further remedies might be applied to lessen their evils. Mr Baukes obtained leave for a bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the granting of offices in reversion. (This is a revival of the bill rejected in the Upper House.) Mr Percival did not object to the bill; but, to compromise with the other House, he should, in the progress of the bill, propose, as amendments, not to prohibit grants altogether, but, in order to attach immediate responsibility to the advisers of them, to enact that no grant should be valid till advertised in the Gazette; and to ensure any retrenchment which the Committee of Finance might recommend, he should propose, that every grant should for a limited time be subject to abolition or alteration, as the King, with the advice of Parliament, should think proper.

Tuesday, March 29.

Another long discussion took place respecting the Copenhagen expedition, on a motion of Lord Folkestone, for the restoration of the Danish fleet on the return of peace. It was negativated by 105 to 44.

Wednesday, March 30.

In consequence of a motion of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, a statement was presented of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Public Records so far as regards Scotland, preparatory to the introduction of a bill for the greater security and better preservation of the Records in Scotland. Mr Glassford brought in a bill for making and repairing roads and bridges in the county of Dumbarton.

Thursday, March 31.

Another discussion respecting the Oude question, and another decision approving of the Marquis of Wellesley's conduct---majority 80 to 20.

Friday, April 1.

A petition from the City of London was presented relative to the rejection of the Reversionary Grants bill in the other House. In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the future management of the game duties be taken from the Stamp-office and added to the assessed taxes, for the more effectual means of collecting the same, and that woodcocks and snipes should, in future, be considered as game, so as to prevent persons from eluding the payment of game licences. The assessed taxes amounted to five millions five hundred thousand pounds; he proposed to consolidate the taxes under that head, adding two per cent. which would yield 110,000l. The resolution, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Monday, April 4.

Mr Biddulph prefaced his motion concerning the Committee of Finance, by maintaining, that the appointment of the Finance Committee should be pure from all suspicion. No person, he thought, who held any office, could consistently fulfil the duties of a Committee of retrenchment. It was inconsistent with every principle of the English law, and common sense, that a man's own cause should be committed to his own decision. It was a common and just rule, that interested jurors should be challenged. He concluded by moving—

"That Richard Wharton, Esq. be excused from any further attendance on the Committee of Finance, and that the name of the Hon. John William Ward be substituted in his place."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this was a question of peculiar delicacy, and that unless a specific accusation were brought against the Hon. Chairman, he, of course, would feel it his duty to oppose the motion. He denied, however,

however, that office was a disqualification to the discharge of duty. Against such an opinion he should ever decidedly protest.

Mr H. Browne observed, that the Committee would lose a very valuable member if the motion should be successful.

The Hon. W. Ward trusted the House would do him justice to believe that he had not stimulated the motion. He rose merely for the purpose of expressing his wishes, that the Hon. Gentleman would withdraw his motion, or at least not press it to a division.

The House however did divide, when the motion was negatived 70 to 21.

April 6. Mr Haskisson moved for an account of the surplus of the consolidated fund for the year ending the 5th of April 1808. He stated, that such surplus scarcely ever before exceeded 3 millions, but in the last year amounted to 4½ millions; he further stated, that the surplus of the last three months over the corresponding period of the last year was 600,000l.

April 7. The House went into a Committee on the Reversionary grants bill, when the blank limiting the existence of the act was filled up with the words, "for one year after the passing of the act,"—after a desultory debate noways interesting.

April 11. Upon the motion of the *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, the bill for the better regulation of the records of Scotland was ordered to be read a second time this day six weeks.

Sir Charles Pole moved an humble address to his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to direct, that the appointments to Officers in the Naval Asylum be granted only to persons who had served his Majesty in a naval capacity. The Hon. Member entered into a long investigation of this subject, wherein he shewed that their situations were at present filled by persons who had never been in any naval situation. He thought it would not only be a system of economy, but provide for many deserving persons.

Mr Rose had no objection to an arrangement being made, to prevent hereafter persons who had not been in the naval service to these appointments.

The motion was then negatived on a division, 71 to 46.

Monday, April 11.

BUDGET AND WAYS AND MEANS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose for the purpose of laying before the Committee the Ways and Means which would be required to meet the expences of the year. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the various heads of the navy, the army, the ordnance, Swedish subsidy, miscellaneous services, and other subjects, for which the supply had been voted, the total of which amounted to 46,653,170l. but from which was to be deducted 5,713,566l. being the proportion for Ireland.

The Ways and Means which were to be proposed, in order to cover this supply, were, 1st, the malt and pension duties, which he would take in round numbers at three millions. This was about 250,000l. more than it had produced last year; but he should take the surplus of the consolidated fund at so much lower than its actual produce. The advances from the Bank amounted to three millions and a half; the unappropriated surplus of the consolidated fund, up to the 5th of April, was 726,870l. The war taxes he should reckon at a rough guess at 21 millions, and he thought himself the more warranted in taking them at that sum, when it was recollected, that the duties to be levied in consequence of the orders in Council would be added to the war taxes.

The lottery he should reckon at 350,000l. which was somewhat less than it had produced in the last year. He proposed to issue four millions of Exchequer bills, towards the Ways and Means of the year. In addition to this, he should say about eight millions, which he would propose as the loan, and which was as much as he apprehended would be necessary for the service of the present year. When to these sums was added the surplus of the consolidated fund, which he would take at 3,750,000l. it would give a total of 43,076,000l. for the Ways and Means for the service of the year, which gave an excess of 187,000l. above the supplies. Although the surplus of the consolidated fund had been taken at 3,750,000l. yet in fact it had exceeded that sum in the course of the last year by no less a sum than 726,870l.

The interest of the four millions of Exchequer bills, and of the loan for the year

year, would amount to 750,000l. This would be provided for in the following manner. In the first place, short annuities had fallen in amounting to 380,000l. which he would propose to be applied to the Ways and Means; 65,000l. had annually been saved by improvements in the management of the revenue; 125,000l. had been already gained by the arrangement which had taken place with respect to the collection of the assessed taxes, and he thought that, by a similar arrangement in the collection of the stamp duties, a further sum of 20,000l. might be gained. These sums taken together would make a total of 770,000l. which exceeds by 20,000l. the sum that would be necessary to cover the interest of the loan, and of the four millions of Exchequer bills. The additional stamp duties which he should propose would, he trusted, not be considered as burdensome, and would rather be considered as a regulation and an arrangement than an increase of duties. He should propose an equalization of the stamp duties on deeds in Scotland, by adopting somewhat of the *ad valorem* principle. He wished also to alter the duties now paid on admission into offices. The present duty was 20l. without regard to the value or amount of the office. He wished that every office under 60l. annually should be entirely exempted; those from 60l. to 150l. to pay 8l.; those from 150l. to 300l. to pay 20l. and a higher duty for the admission into offices of greater value. He proposed that the duty on indentures of attornies and solicitors, who were in practice in the superior Courts, should be 110l. and the duties on those in the inferior Courts, as well as the writers to the signet in Scotland, should be 55l. He proposed that the duty on feoffments should be raised from 1l. 10s. to 3l. which was the same as deeds of lease and release are now liable to. He should also propose a small duty upon policies of life insurance. The issuing of promissory notes, reissuable, he also considered a fair subject of taxation. He thought no person should be allowed to issue notes without taking out a license, which should cost 20l. per annum. Some of these notes were payable only in the country, in the places where issued, and others were made payable in other places. These notes at present paid 5d. each; this he proposed to raise to 4d. for those payable in more places than one, and to 6d. for such country notes as were made payable only in the place they were issued. There might also be a small additional duty on the transfer of stock shares, which were now made according to the nominal value. As to law proceedings, they were at present burdened with such high taxes, that he was unwilling to charge them with any additional duties; there were, however, one or two slight additional duties which he thought they might bear. He should propose therefore a duty of one shilling on every summons before a master in Chancery. As to conveyances of land, which now bore a duty of 30 shillings generally, he should propose a duty of 20s. on every conveyance of land the value of which did not exceed 150l. From 150l. to 300l. he should propose 30s.; from 300l. to 500l. 50s.; and from that upwards, at a rate not exceeding 20s. for every 100l. After a few general observations, he concluded by moving his first resolution.

After a few observations from Mr Vansittart, and Mr Huskisson, the first resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put and carried.

Catholic Petition.

Monday, May 23.

Mr Grattan presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland (*pro forma,*) praying for an equal participation of the privileges of the British constitution, &c. The petition appears to be one of the largest ever presented to this House, and is said to be signed with nearly one million of signatures.—Ordered to be referred to a Committee on Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 25.

Mr Grattan moved, that the petition which he presented from the Roman Catholics of Ireland be now read.

He began with observing, that not only that petition, but several others on the table, spoke to the sense of the Irish Catholics.—The petitioners formed a very considerable portion of the electors of Ireland; they possessed a great share of political power; and they applied, through the constitutional organ, for a legal object. It was his most anxious wish that this question should be discussed in a spirit of concord. He deprecated all religious and political animosity. He recommended the balm of oblivion; that the battle of the Boyne, and the rebellion in the year 1745, should be forgotten; and that there should be no allu-

tion

sion to those scenes where parties contended against each other. He saw, and he saw with satisfaction, the Catholic established in Canada. He saw Government conducting the Portuguese to South America, and establishing the Catholic religion there. He saw alliances formed with Austria and other Catholic states, from which he must infer that, whatever internal mischief might be apprehended from a Catholic establishment, there was no external danger to be feared. This would be something towards his argument; for he trusted, before he sat down, he should be able to show the House that the internal danger was small indeed. The petition prayed for admission into the State, and to the privileges of seats in that House. The act of the 33d of the King gave the Catholics admission to political power; it admitted them to the constituency, and rendered them eligible to all offices, with a few exceptions. The removal of these exceptions, and the power of legislation, were alone wanting, to place them on a level with the rest of their countrymen. Those who oppose the claims of the Catholics, object, in the first place, that they acknowledge the temporal power of a foreign Prince, and recognize in him the capacity to depose the Sovereign which the constitution has given them. These were the objections of some of the mildest among their antagonists.—Others, in the violence of their zeal and intolerance, represent the Catholics as men rendered execrable by their religion. Now, as to the first objection, he should appeal to the unanimous decision of the seven principal universities in Europe. Their opinion had been asked on the subject, and they unanimously declared, that it was not a tenet of the Catholic religion; that the Pope possessed temporal power out of his own dominions; that it was not a tenet of the Catholic religion that he had a right to depose Sovereigns; and that it was not one of their tenets that they should hold no faith with heretics. They observed upon all these imputations with great moral indignation, and they condemned and stigmatized such tenets. Such were the opinions of the great Doctors of the Catholic church. There were documents equally strong on the part of the Catholic laity of Ireland. These were the various oaths imposed on them, particularly those by the 13th and 14th of the King. They disclaimed the infallibility of the Pope; they denied that it was any part of their religion to believe that he was infallible, and they renounced all claims which they might have upon property. From all these he would contend that there was no moral incompatibility between the two religions.

It was the policy of all nations but this, to admit persons of every religious description into the service of the state. It was the practice in France before the revolution. In America it had long prevailed.—During the war which terminated in the independence of that country, the American Catholic was seen fighting by the side of the American Protestant, and both in unity with France, of which the religion was Catholic. England was at present without one ally in the world but Sweden; the Protestant religion did not supply us with one, and would they then give up the only ally which they had at home? The Catholic clergy were willing that his Majesty should exercise a negative upon the affirmative of their Bishops; so that no person could be elevated to that rank without the previous approbation of the Sovereign.—He had so far argued the question upon general principles; he would next consider it as applying to Great Britain and Ireland. It was said that the object of the petition was opposed to the principles of the revolution. It was said that it was hostile to the declaration of rights. By the fundamental laws of this country, the Catholics form a part of the constituent body. If they looked to the constitution, they must agree with the petitioners; if to the principles of the revolution or the declaration of rights, they must agree with them; and if they looked to the duration of the constitution, they must agree with them, because, whenever danger should arise, where were they to look for assistance and support, but to the petitioners? The anomaly of a Protestant King with Catholic Councils was urged against the claim expressed in the petition. He could see no anomaly in the case, nor could he perceive any danger in the practice. The Councils of Henry IV. of France were guided by Sully; and Turenne headed the armies of Louis XIV. Neither of these servants was of the same religion of their Sovereign, but their services were not less acceptable or meritorious on that account.

But the argument upon which the greatest reliance was placed was, that if the Catholics are admitted to the privileges of legislation, they would endeavour to establish their own religion. But how were they to establish it? Circumstanced as property was, was there any likelihood that the Catholics would become the majority of the House, and if they were not, how were they to pull down the Protestant establishment, and erect their own in its place? He entirely agreed that the two churches should be separate, and that the Catholics should pay their own church. This was not the way, however, in which casuists

considered the question. They looked to the dominant religion merely as a profitable establishment, which they endeavoured to support by pains and penalties, and thus converted the principle of the revolution, which should be a blessing to the empire, into an instrument of oppression and intolerance. It is said the oath of the King is incompatible with the admission of the Catholics. The King, he would admit, was sworn to maintain the constitution in church and state, but he was not sworn to the eternal maintenance of the penal laws. He was sworn as to his executive, but not as to his legislative capacity. When Henry VIII. assented to the reformation, he departed from his oath. So did Elizabeth.—so did his present Majesty when he gave his consent to the Quebec act—when he admitted the Catholic to the right of inheritance in 1782—when he admitted him to the professions in 1792—when he admitted him to the constituency in 1793—so that, according to the mode of reasoning employed by the opponents of the Catholic, all the best and most gracious acts of his Majesty's reign were but a succession of perjuries. This was to make the rights of the church the wrongs of the people.—This was to make the church a confederacy against the people, and what was worse, to make the King a party to it. The state of Ireland required that the full benefit of the constitution should be communicated to the Catholic, and it was most imperiously called for by the state of Europe.

Before Gentlemen should make up their minds to reject the motion, he entreated them to pause and consider the situation of the country. Austria had left us; Russia, who should have been ours, was matched against us. There was nothing left for us but an union of every heart and every hand. He would recommend to his countrymen to associate more with the Catholic, to remove gradually the little jealousies by which he was agitated. It was not the political exclusion so much as the personal inferiority which he felt. There was also a class of persons in Ireland, the Orange men, to whom he should not be ashamed to appeal on this occasion. He would entreat them to lay aside their animosities, and to consider the Catholics as entitled to receive, and capable of conferring, all the charities and confidence of civilized society. He would appeal to the Administration too; it would be no justification for them to say that the people of Ireland should not have felt so strongly upon this subject. The people might have been indiscreet, but he would pledge himself that they would have no French among the Catholics, if there were no bigotry among the Government. He entreated the House not to believe the tales which were circulated respecting the ferocious disposition of the lower orders of people in Ireland; that the Catholics would suffer no Protestants to live among them. He would gladly, if he could obtain the permission of the House, go into a Committee to disprove the assertion. A people were not to be conciliated by such calumnies. Ireland stood by our side, contributing five millions to the population of the empire; exporting to the amount of ten millions; remitting two millions annually in rent; paying as much more in interest, and giving to the army and navy one third of their number. And was a connection with such a country to be placed in jeopardy for a privilege, the benefit of which would only be enjoyed by a few, but the denial of which was considered injustice and oppression! The experience of a century had shewn how foolish it was to think of governing such a country by a system of bigotry, or any system but the principles of a legitimate constitutional Government. The Catholics did not come before that House as a few individuals, but as a people. They did not come with affected humility to implore a favour, but to claim what they conceived to be a right. They apply to you as freemen should to freemen. It was upon these grounds he would move that the petition on the table be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

(When Mr Grattan had sat down, as no other Member rose, there was a loud cry for the question, which was put, and the gallery was cleared for a division; but in a short time it was opened, and we found Mr Canning on his legs.)

Mr Secretary Canning did not hesitate to confess that he would have wished the debate had not been brought forward, but since it had been brought forward, he hoped it might not be protracted. He must agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman in all the abstract principles which he had laid down, of the necessity of civil concord and union, and more particularly in the present situation of the country; but he could not agree with him entirely as to the practical result of those principles. He concurred most heartily in wishing that religious animosities might soon be healed, and in deploring their existence; but yet he could not shut his eyes against the practical effects of them. He saw that, in point of fact, they did exist; and he doubted whether they were to be healed by speeches. He, therefore, deprecated a discussion, which, he was convinced, could not lead to any practical good, and which, if it were conducted with that temper and moderation

tion recommended by the Right Hon. Gentleman, would probably do more injury than service to the cause which it was intended to support. He was convinced, that the advice which he had given to the Gentlemen of Ireland, and which he would, no doubt, confirm by his own example, would do more practical good, in the conciliation of the people of that country, than any legislative enactment which could be made.

Let any body who knew the state of the public mind in this country say, whether there was not a strong prevailing sentiment against concession to the Catholics. If this was founded in reason, it was not easily to be overcome; but if it was even founded only on prejudice, the Right Hon. Gentleman was well aware that such prejudices did not yield to repeated attacks of reason, any more than the prejudices on the other side to penal laws. It would be of little value to have a majority for the measure in the House, if there was an inflamed majority against it out of the House. If there should be a disappointment in the present instance, there would be a consolation in reflecting, that the object of the motion must ultimately, though gradually, prevail. He was unwilling to mix personal topics in this debate. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had very scrupulously abstained from such topics, and with him, at least, the Catholic question would never be a party question. But he feared some of those who would follow the Honourable Gentleman would take another course; and if there was any thing that made him regret having risen so early in the debate, it was its depriving him of the opportunity of meeting those personal charges which he certainly had no dread of encountering.

The Right Hon. Gentleman's speech was so happily constructed and directed, that, whether his motion succeeded or failed, it must do eminent service. There was one principle of the Right Hon. Gentleman, however, which must be received with some reserve. When the Legislature limited by law the share of political power to be held by any class of men, and it was proposed to repeal that limitation, the Legislature was to judge of the propriety of complying with the proposition, and if more disorder would arise from the repeal than from the continuance of the limitation, it was right to continue. He again recommended the soothing and conciliating system proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, and trusted that more benefit would be obtained by sending back the petition, without any irritating language, than even by referring it to the Committee by means of a violent and contentious majority. On these grounds he would give his vote conscientiously against the motion, with this satisfaction, that nothing that had been hitherto said could be a bar to the claims of the petitioners in future. He hoped nothing of a prejudical nature would be said, or, at least, no such thing would reach the country, where it would probably do mischief.

Mr Windham observed, that the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman reminded him of an expression used by Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters. That Noble Lord, giving his poetical opinion on the Tragedy of Cato, remarked on the passage with which that tragedy commenced,

"The dawn is overcast, the morning lowrs,
"And heavily in clouds brings on the day."

That it merely related what a watchman told every body, when he cried out, "Past four o'clock and a cloudy morning"—(*A laugh*).—So of the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman, in the exuberant eloquence of which not any thing was to be found, but that the discussion would be inconvenient to him and his friends, and therefore that it ought to be deprecated.

Lord Pollington, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr Wilberforce, opposed the motion.

Lord Milton, Lord H. Petty, Sir J. Cox Hippisley, Mr Elliot, Mr M. Fitzgerald, Mr Martin, and Gen. M. Mathew, spoke in favour of the motion; as did also,

Mr Ponsonby, who said, that in a conversation with Dr Milner, who was the representative of the Catholic Clergy, he assured him that their body had determined to have no other head but the King, if the prayer of their petition were granted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated any intemperance of party feeling on this occasion, and complimented the manner in which the question had been treated by the Right Hon. Mover. Although he was adverse to the proposition, he begged to be understood as anxious for any measure that should serve to content and conciliate the Irish. This proposition did not appear to him likely to produce the effect, and therefore he should oppose it.

Mr Whitbread, at considerable length, answered many of the arguments urged against the motion; and concluded by saying, that he was sure the time was not far distant when concessions would be made to the Catholics—perhaps unanimously—perhaps too late.

The House called loudly for the question.—The question for going into a Committee was then rejected on a divison, 128 to 281—Majority,—153.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

WE are happy to announce the intelligence of most important and decisive victories being gained by the British army under Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by Gen. Junot, and which we trust will be followed by the surrender of the enemy's whole force in Portugal. In our last (p. 630.) we mentioned the landing of the British army at different points on the Portuguese coast.

We had learnt from the Spanish papers that Gen. Wellesley was at Leiria on the 12th of August, having been joined by Gen. Spencer's division, and a body of Portugueze troops: and it will be seen, from what follows, that General Anstruther's division had joined, previous to the decisive battle of the 21st. Sir H. Burrard had also himself landed; but not his troops. The dispatches were published on Saturday morning, Sept. 3. in a London *Gazette Extraordinary*. They consist of copies and extracts of letters from Generals Burrard and Wellesley, to Lord Castlereagh, as follows:—

Extract of a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head quarters at Caldas, August 16th:—

"I marched from Leiria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 14th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-Gen. Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood."

In this little affair, occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit, Lieut. Bunbury, of the 95th foot, and a private of the 5th battalion 60th, were killed, five men of the same battalion wounded, and 17 (with four of the 95th) missing.

"*Head-quarters at Villa Verde, August 17.*

MY LORD—The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th inst. I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts on the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

"I

"I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army, having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portugueze infantry, and 50 Portugueze cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier Gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portugueze cavalry, was destined, under the command of Maj.-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major Gen. Hill's, Brigadier General Nightingale's, Brig. Gen. Craufurd's, and Brigadier-Gen. Fane's brigades (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-Gen. Ferguson,) and 400 Portugueze light infantry, the British and Portugueze cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

"The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier Gens. Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 58th and 91st,) and half of the 9-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

"Major-Gen. Hill and Brig.-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brig.-Gen. Fane's riflemen were on the hills on his right; the Portugueze infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-Gen. Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountain with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

"It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brig.-Gen. Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.

"The Portugueze infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major Gen. Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regt. under Brig. General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant Col. Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

"The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time, the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Bri-

Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy have made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountains, with celerity, a sufficient number of troops and of cannon to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great, and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

"I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation."

General Wellesley, after a warm expression of his obligations to the General and Staff Officers, gives the following return of killed, wounded, and missing:—*Killed*—General Staff, Capt. K. J. Bradford, 3d Foot Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—Royal Artillery, Captain H. Geary—5th Foot, 3 privates—9th, 4 privates—29th, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Lake, 2 serjeants, 31 privates—82d, 6 privates—45th, Ensign Dawson—50th, 2 privates—32d, 1 private—40th, 1 private—71st, 1 private—2d battalion 95th, 1 serjeant, 6 privates—5th batt. 60th, 8 privates—20th Light Dragoons, 1 horse. *Wounded.*—Royal Artillery, 1 private—Royal Engineers, Capt. Howard Elphinstone, badly—5th Foot, Maj. Eames, slightly; Lieut. Doyle, 2 serjeants, 39 privates—9th, Lieut. Col. Stuart, (since dead); Major Molle, Capt. Sankey, Ensign Nicolls, 3 serjeants, 49 privates—38th, 4 privates—29th, Majors G. Way and Tho. Egerton; Captains P. Hodge and A. Patison; Lieuts. R. Birmingham, H. John W. Lucas, and Robert Stannus; 6 serjeants; 105 privates—82d, Lieut. R. Read, dangerously, 1 serjeant, 17 privates—45th, Ensign Davison, 9 privates—50th, 1 private—6th Capt. John Currey, slightly, 2 privates—32d, 3 privates—40th, 2 privates—71st, 1 private—2d batt. 95th, 3 serjeants, 25 privates—5th batt. 60th, Lieut. Kiety, Ensign Dawes, Adjutant de Gilso, all slightly, 5 serjeants, 34 privates—20th Light Dragoons, 3 privates, 2 horses. *Missing*—9th Foot, 12 privates—29th, Capt. George Tod, Lieutenants W. Birmingham, A. Newbold, and J. Langton, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 32 privates—6th, 1 private—2d batt. 95th, 7 privates—5th batt. 60th, 16 privates.

Abstract of the Return—4 officers killed, 20 wounded, 4 missing—3 non-commissioned officers and drummers killed, 20 wounded, and 2 missing—63 rank and file killed, 295 wounded, 74 missing—1 horse killed, and 2 wounded—Total of men and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 488.

The next letter is from Gen. Wellesley, dated head quarters at Lourinha, August 18th, and states that he had heard from Gen. Anstruther of his being on the coast of Peniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store ships, and part of the force detached from England under Brig.-Gen. Ackland; that he had ordered Gen. Anstruther to land immediately, and had moved to Lourinha, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction. "Gen. Loison," he adds, "joined Gen. Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras, and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning; I hear also that Gen. Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital in the course of a few days."

The next is a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Burrard, enclosing the subjoined report of Sir Arthur Wellesley. "On

my landing this morning," says Sir Harry, "I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration."

Vimiera, August 21. 1808.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning. The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, thro' which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village, is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-Gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and northern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neigbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brig.-Gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig. Gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of six-pounders and half a brigade of nine-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night.—The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night, and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

"The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills, on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brig.-General Fane's advanced guard. The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry, on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-Gen. Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brig.-Gen. Nightingale, with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon, Brig.-Gen. Ackland, with his brigade, and Brig.-Gen. Bowes, with his brigade.—These troops were formed (Major-Gen. Ferguson's brigade in the first line, Brig. General Nightingale's in the second, and Brig.-Gen. Bowes's and Ackland's in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley, which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portugueze troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brig.-Gen. Craufurd's brigade.

"The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right. The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion 43d regiment was likewise closely engaged with them on the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 50th regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

"Besides this opposition given to the attack

attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade in its advance to its position of the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieut.-Col. Taylor was unfortunately killed.

"Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major.-Gen. Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 32d, one of the corps of Brigadier-Gen. Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line, by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier Gen. Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Gen. Crawford's brigade, and the Portugueze troops, in two lines advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Maj.-Gen. Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

"The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with greatloss.

"In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Bernier) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded and taken.

"The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you who witnessed the greatest part of the action must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner." Here the General particularly mentions the 50th, 2d batt. 95th, 5th batt. 60th, 2d batt. 43d, 2d batt. 52d, 97th, 36th, 40th, 71st, and 82d; and after warmly praising the conduct of Gen. Spencer, and the other General and staff-officers, and stating that a French General Officer (supposed to be Thiebault, chief of the staff) had been found dead on the field of battle, gives the following return of the killed, wounded, and missing: *Killed*, Royal artillery, 2 privates—20th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, 19 privates, 30 horses—39th Foot, 7 privates—40th, 6 privates—71st, 12 privates—29th, 2 privates—82d, Lieut. R. Donkin, and 7 privates—50th, Capt. G. A. Cooke, 1 serjeant, 18 privates—5th batt. 60th, 14 privates—2d batt. 95th, 1 serjeant, 5 privates—2d batt. 43d, 1 serjeant, 26 privates—2d batt. 52d, 3 privates—97th, 4 privates—20th, Lieut. Brooke. *Wounded.* General Staff, Capt. Hardinge. 57th Foot, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General—Royal Artillery, 2 privates, and two horses—20th light dragoons, 2 serjeants, 22 privates, 10 horses—36th, Capt. Hobart, Lieuts. Hart, Lought, and Edwards, and Ensign Bosell, all slightly, Lieut. and Adjutant Povah, severely, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 34 privates—40th, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Frankly, slightly, 2 serjeants, and 28 privates—71st, Capt. A. Jones, Major M'Kenzie, Lieuts. W. Hartly, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. M'Intyre, and Ensign W. Campbell, all slightly,

slightly; Lieut. Pratt, and acting Adjutant R. MacAlpin, severely, 6 serjeants, and 86 privates—29th, Brigade-Major A. Creagh, 1 serjeant, 10 privates—82d, 2 serjeants, and 51 privates—50th, Major Charles Hill, Lieuts. John Kent, John Wilson, and Robert Way, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, and 61 privates—5th batt. 60th, Lieuts. G. Kirk, Lewis Raith, 1 serjeant, 21 privates—2d. batt. 95th, Lieut. Pratt, Ensign W. Cox, 13 privates—2d batt. 9th, 1 serjeant, 14 privates—2d batt. 43d, Major Hearne, Capts. Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, Lieut. Madden, Ensign Wilson, 5 serjeants, 2 drummers, 68 privates—2d batt. 52d, Capt. Ewart, Lieut. Bell, 2 serjeants, 31 privates—97th, Major J. Wilson, Lieut. Kettlewell, 2 serjeants, 14 privates—2d or Queen's, 1 serjeant, 6 privates—20th, Lieut. Hog, 5 privates. *Missing.* Royal Engineers, first Lieut. Wells—20th. Light Dragons, Capt. Eustace, 2 drummer, 9 privates, 1 horse—36th Foot, 1 serjeant. 1 private—40th, 6 privates—56th, 2 privates—5th batt. 60th, 10 privates—2d batt. 96th, 3 privates—2d batt. 43d, 1 drummer, 12 privates—2d batt. 52d, 2 privates—20th, 1 private.

Abstract of the Return—4 officers killed, 37 wounded, 2 missing—3 non-commissioned officers and drummers killed, 31 wounded, 3 missing, 128 rank and file killed, 446 wounded, 46 missing—43 horses killed, wounded and missing. Total officers, non-commissioned officers and drummers, rank and file, and horses, killed, wounded and missing, 783.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken—six 1 pounder, 4 four pounders, 2 three pounders, 6 five and half-inch howitzers, 2 ammunition waggons, 21 Portugueze ammunition cars, 40 horses, 4 mules. This only the artillery received in the park; 8 more were taken. The ammunition waggons and cars contained a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about 20,000 pounds of musket ammunition.

Thus far the Gazette.—The following particulars are communicated in letters from officers who were engaged in the battle of the 21st:—

Junot harangued his troops in the morning, and immediately before the battle, said to them—"Comrades, there are the English, and behind them is the sea—be cool and steady, you have only to drive them into it!" The order issued by Sir Arthur Wellesley was briefly and simply this:—"My brave countrymen! drive the French out of the passes on the road to Lisbon."

When the French General Bernier fell by his wound, the soldiers of the 71st regiment, who were immediately upon him, in the heat of their fury, were about to bayonet him, when corporal Ross interfered to restrain his comrades, and to save the fallen General. Bernier immediately offered his purse to his protector, who nobly refused it, saying, that to save a fallen enemy was a principle of feeling, as well as of duty in a British soldier. When Bernier was conveyed to Col. Pack, the commander of Ross's regiment, he expressed his admiration and gratitude for this generous conduct in the strongest terms; and at the same time evinced considerable surprise that a French General, having on his full uniform and epaulets, should not have been plundered or maltreated, Col. Pack informed him, that if such was the practice the French soldiers were accustomed to, he hoped that many of their officers would, like him, have the opportunity of teaching them a better system, from the experience of the more honourable habits of Britons.

When Gen. Ferguson led his men to the attack, he advanced some distance in front, took off his hat, and waved it, that his person might be distinguished by the whole brigade. Col. Lake fell most nobly, as he led his grenadiers through one of the passes, the difficulties of which defy all description. The 36th, commanded by Col Burne, performed prodigies. He had enjoined his men, it seems, to withhold their fire, but as the enemy continued firing with great effect, one or two young soldiers discharged their muskets—Col. Burne immediately called out, "If I knew the fellow who has just fired, I would knock him down." This remark, at a moment when so many were *knocked* down by the enemy's bullets, excited no small degree of merriment among his men, notwithstanding the awfulness of the scene. The charge of the 20th dragoons was most masterly; had there been a larger force of cavalry, the whole of the enemy's force must have been annihilated.

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At the conclusion of the battle, such was the enthusiasm excited by the result among our Generals, that they all to a man went up to Sir A. Wellesley, congratulating him on his success, and exclaiming, "This, General, is all your work!"—The men sympathised with their leaders, and loudly expressed their satisfaction that their old General, as they called him, had won the battle.

It is but justice to say, that in both battles the French fought with great bravery, particularly the grenadiers of Junot's guard, nearly 300 of whom were found lying dead on the very spot on which they were drawn up.

By the official dispatches, (tho' not mentioned in the Gazette) we learn, that Gen. Kellerman came to the British camp on the morning of the 22d of August, with a flag of truce from Gen. Junot, in order to treat for a capitulation. The General remained till the 24th, when he set out for the head-quarters of Junot with the terms proposed by the British Commander. In the mean time a truce had been granted to the French for six days from the 24th. The head quarters of the British army were at Torres Vedras on the 26th, the Portuguese were posted at Maceira, and the French at Mafra.

The following proclamation was issued by Admiral Cotton and Sir Arthur Wellesley, previous to military operations:—

PROCLAMATION,

By the Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces employed to assist the Loyal inhabitants of the Kingdom of Portugal.

PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL!

The time is arrived to rescue your country, and to restore the Government of your lawful Prince. His Britannic Majesty, our most gracious King and Master, has, in compliance with the wishes and ardent supplications for succour from all parts of Portugal, sent to your aid a British army, directed to cooperate with his fleet, already on your coast.

The British soldiers who land upon your shore do so with equal sentiments of friendship, faith, and honour.

The glorious struggle in which you are engaged is for all that is dear to man—the protection of your wives and children; the restoration of your lawful Prince; the independence, nay, the very existence of your kingdom, and for the preservation of your holy religion; objects like these can only be attained by distinguished examples of fortitude and constancy.

The noble struggle against the tyranny and usurpation of France, will be jointly maintained by Portugal, Spain, and England; and in contributing to the success of a cause so just and glorious, the views of his Britannic Majesty are the same as those by which you are yourselves animated.

(Signed) CHARLES COTTON.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Lavos, Aug. 4th, 1808.

The proclamation of Admiral Cotton and Sir A. Wellesley was accompanied by the following address to the French army from the Portugueze General:—

PROCLAMATION,

Of the General commanding the Portugueze Army, to the Soldiers of the French army in Portugal.

"Soldiers of the French army!—The moment is now arrived to speak openly to those who have hitherto refused to listen to the language of reason. Open your eyes, Soldiers, to the deep abyss of evils which is formed under your feet, through the foolish ambition of your EMPEROR, the impolicy, the avarice, the sanguinary barbarity, of your Generals. Listen to the voice, the cry of an army, which has proved, that a man may be a soldier, and yet humane; that in the same heart may be united the most intrepid bravery with religion and morality. What do you hope for, from the Portugueze armies, the brave English, or the high spirited Spaniards, our dear allies, sworn enemies to your government, which, by the greatest atrocity, has outraged the one and persecuted the other; to forge chains for your country, or to perish in the field of battle? What a frightful alternative! It is nevertheless your fate. But an allied and betrayed Prince! But an hospitable and pillaged people! But a pacific and assassinated nation! These demand our vengeance. There remains but one way of avoiding so cruel a calamity. Abandon your colours; come and join our army; if you do so, in the name of the Prince, in the name of the People,

People, I promise that you shall be treated as friends, and that you shall one day have the pleasure of returning to your homes and to your families, who are distracted with grief at having lost you. This advice can neither be considered as contrary to duty or honour, if it is properly understood. But, soldiers, if there be any among you that are so insensible to the sweet emotions of religion and humanity, that they will not leave their posts, such monsters are at best a heavy burden to the universe; they are well worthy of the cause they defend, and the recompence that awaits them. Soldiers, make your determination while you have an opportunity; ours is made.—(Signed.)

"BENARDIN FREIRE D'ANDRADA.

"*Dated at the Head-quarters of the Portuguese Army, August* 10. 1808.

SPAIN.

NEW AND OLD CASTILE.

The Spanish Gazettes contain a variety of particulars respecting the evacuation of Madrid by the French, but there is nothing new in them. There were some popular disturbances after the departure of the French, but order was soon restored, and the people came forward in multitudes to be embodied, in pursuance of an order for the enrolment and arming of all from 16 to 50. Gen. Castanos, with the first division of the patriots from Andalusia and Valencia, entered Madrid on the 6th of Aug. and, after making the necessary arrangements for the maintenance of public tranquillity, proceeded to follow the route of the enemy. The latter made no halt at Segovia; evacuating also Valladolid and Placentia, they fell back upon Burgos, Penurvo, and Vittoria.—Joseph Bonaparte had left the army, and returned to France. The Gallician army, the head-quarters of which were at Astorga, had advanced in pursuit of Bessieres, who, with 15,000 men entered Burgos on the 12th, where he found the rear-guard of Joseph's army, under Gen. Moncey; but subsequent accounts state that the French left Burgos on the 13th, in consequence of a summons sent them by Generals Cuesta and Blake, who were to enter the town next day. The advances of the Gallician army, however, have been so slow, as to warrant a belief that it was not in sufficient force to hazard a contest with the French army, which is stated to exceed 40,000 men; and the Corunna Gazette states that the French, learning that Gen. Blake was still at Astorga, had re-possessed themselves of Burgos. The Gallician army consists of 30,000 men.—Cuesta was at Valladolid with about 2000 cavalry. Gen. Castanos had left Madrid to join him. The Duke del Infantado and Col. Doyle, who was with the Gallician army, had set out from Astorga for Madrid on business of great importance.

ARRAGON.

It has been supposed that it is not the intention of the French to evacuate Spain, but to occupy the line of the Ebro, from its source to its mouth, which almost intersects the north of Spain, from the mountains of Asturias to the Mediterranean. The possession of Saragossa would however be necessary to the execution of this plan, and that they are not likely to obtain. They have been defeated in another, and we believe a last attack on that city. In the Madrid Gazette Extraordinary of the 18th of August is a letter from Gen. Palafox to the Governor of the Council, dated head-quarters, Saragossa, August 14th, in which he says—"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the French army which, during two months, afflicted this city, practising the most shameful conduct ever witnessed, abandoned, early this morning, an immense quantity of artillery, ammunition, provisions, and other articles. The enemy attempted, during the night, a new attack on the narrow position which I occupied, but was defeated by the brave troops under my command, who defended it with such courage that he was obliged to fly with precipitation." He adds, that he had sent 4000 men to cut off the enemy from the road to Navarre, where other troops and armed peasantry were to assemble: and that 4000 more, with 6000 which had that day arrived from Valencia, were to continue the pursuit of the rear-guard, to prevent them at least from committing their usual excesses in the towns through which they might pass. There was a great rejoicing at Saragossa on occasion of this final triumph, and a solemn thanksgiving was ordered for the 15th.

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BISCAY.

We have now to announce the rising of this province in the patriotic cause, so long withheld from declaring itself by its local circumstances and situation. The chief persons of the province formed themselves into a junta at Bilboa, and their first act was to issue a spirited declaration, calling on the people to emulate their brethren in arms, and to imitate the conduct of their ancestors, and exhorting them to hurl vengeance and destruction on the head of their oppressors. At first they were in want of arms and ammunition, but the supplies furnished by our squadron enabled a considerable body to take the field. Their rising seems, however, to have been still rather premature. The moment it was heard of, 8000 French troops were detached from Vittoria against Bilboa, about the 14th of Aug. The inhabitants, unsupported by regular troops, after a gallant resistance, were obliged to yield, but obtained honourable terms of capitulation; but these were totally disregarded by the French, who, on entering the city, plundered it of every thing valuable, and returned to Vittoria with their booty. Subsequent accounts from Gijon state, that another attack had been made by the enemy on Bilboa, but that they had been forced to make a speedy retreat, having lost 1400 men. On the same day that they first entered the place, Capt. Towers, of the Iris frigate, is said to have landed, spiked 43 pieces of cannon, and destroyed 500 barrels of powder.

On the rising of the inhabitants of Bilboa, they sent to Major Roche, requesting him to hasten to them with succours. He complied, but arrived on the 16th of Aug. only to witness the defeat of the Spaniards, of whom only about 2000 were engaged with the French force (about 8000) from Vittoria. The Major returned to Gijon on the 27th. The French committed the most horrible atrocities in Bilboa.—They continued in possession on the 29th. The Spaniards were preparing to attack them, but it was believed that they would previously evacuate the city. Major Roche, it appears, has since repaired to Biscay with ample supplies of arms and ammunition.

CATALONIA.

The Spaniards are besieging Barcelona, with every prospect of success.—From the extreme scarcity of provisions, the disaffection of the inhabitants, and the desertion of the troops, it is believed that it cannot long hold out. Several bodies of troops advancing to its relief have been cut off by the Spaniards. To supply the present necessities, and provide for the wants of the patriotic army, the Junta of the province have ordered the estates situated in it belonging to Bonaparte's minion the Prince of Peace, to be sold by auction, or let out at rent. His valuable flocks of sheep in Asturias have been sold by order of the Junta of that province.

ANDALUSIA.

The Madrid Gazette states, that Dupont having pressed for the immediate embarkation of his troops, agreeably to the capitulation, the Governor of Cadiz answered, that the want of transports rendered it impossible, and besides that it was not likely that the English would permit their passage, Gen. Castanos not having undertaken positively to obtain their consent, but merely to use his influence with the English Government for that purpose. According to another account, however, Dupont had arrived at Port St Mary on the 14th of August, for the purpose of embarking there, and his baggage having set out for the same place, some of the plunder, consisting of church plate, fell out of the cases, the appearance of which so enraged the populace, that they immediately stopped the waggons, and repossessed themselves of their own property. Although the British Government would be warranted in preventing the return of the French to Rochefort, yet, out of deference to the Spanish Commander, it is, we understand, determined not to interfere with the execution of the capitulation. The prisoners, on their march, were obliged always to encamp in the open fields, being in constant apprehension of an attack from the people, whom their multiplied excesses had extremely exasperated. Dupont was to have been Governor of Cadiz, and had with him a numerous train of rapacious rascals, to fill all the lucrative employments, civil and military.

In consequence of the attack of the populace, as above stated, upon what Dupont called his baggage, he wrote an insolent letter to Don Thomas Morla, Ge-

Governor of Cadiz, demanding full and immediate restitution. To this the Governor returned a very spirited answer. He expresses his concern at the conduct of the populace, not so much from the badness of the action, as because they had been wanting in respect to the Magistrates, and had taken the administration of justice into their own hands. He had written to him, he says, to have his baggage properly registered before he left Debrija, and that he could only avoid the indignation of the people by the most prudent and cautious conduct; "but never," says he, "was it my intention, and still less that of the Supreme Junta, that your Excellency and your army should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion.—How could your Excellency imagine such a thing? or suppose us so stupid and insensible? Can a capitulation, which only stipulates for the security of baggage, protect the plunder which has been obtained by violence, assassination, and profanations of every kind, from Cordova and other cities? Is there any law, principle or reason, which prescribes that faith or even humanity should be observed towards an army which has entered an allied and friendly country under false and deceitful pretexts; which has by treachery got into its power an innocent and beloved King and all his family, and then believe themselves authorised to sack his palaces, profane and plunder his temples, murder his ministers, oppress his people, steal all they can carry off, and destroy all they cannot? Is it possible that such men, when deprived of the horrible fruits of their iniquity, should appeal to the principles of honour and probity. My natural moderation has induced me hitherto to write to your Excellency with a certain attention: but I could not refrain from giving a slight sketch of your conduct, on seeing your extraordinary demands, which are equivalent to a proposition that I should violate and plunder the churches of Cadiz, to compensate you for what the populace have taken from you, that is, what you took with atrocious and profane violence from the city of Cordova.—Your Excellency will banish such illusions, and content yourself with the assurance, that the Spanish nation, from its nobleness of character, will never act the part of an executioner.—I will do all that shall be possible to provide for your personal security and regular subsistence; and I will use the utmost diligence to cause you to be conveyed to France."

The following proclamation, addressed to the French armies in Spain, has been circulated in the Spanish and French languages. It is dated from Ciudad Rodrigo.

"BRAVE SOLDIERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY!—The time is arrived in which you should know your real happiness. Napoleon, the base Napoleon, has raised himself to the throne of France, upon the ruins of your fathers and your fellow citizens; in promising you the blessings of a good Government, he has only deceived you by means the most infamous. The blood which, during ten years, has flowed from the veins of your comrades, has only served to augment the splendour of his individual greatness; and the Imperial Crown has nothing for its support but the tombs of Frenchmen, misled and dazzled by his brilliant chimeras. France, after a revolution which will make her name resound to the latest posterity, agitated by violent storms, expected that the morning of her felicity was drawing near by means of the great Napoleon. Yes, France expected it; but has it appeared? On the contrary, her plains have been robbed of the vigorous hands of her peasants, in order to fill Italy, Germany, and Holland with their dead bodies. The youth has been snatched away from the bosom of his mother, in order to sacrifice him to the fire and sword, to the relentless ambition of one who is the ferocious enemy of his country. His treachery has practised the most seducing arts. He has pretended to reverence the God of Heaven, in order to elevate himself as a god upon earth. In sporting with the lives of men, he has outraged the most sacred names of virtue and humanity, to deceive the simple and well meaning. France expected to see in Napoleon her liberator, but she has only found in him her tyrant. Her worthy citizens weep in silence the miseries of their slavery; but the Great Man, instead of breaking the fetters which oppress them, has also sought to enslave—whom? Oh God, the

the avenger of ingratitude! Spain! That nation which has always been the affectionate friend of the French people; a nation more easy to exterminate than to disgrace; a people who, having imbibed the sentiments of true religion, mingled with the maxims of a philosophy that supports and comforts, are placed beyond the dread of the tomb.

"He wishes to enslave Spain; that is, he wishes to chain to his triumphal chariot ten millions of souls. Mighty Napoleon! mighty project! But the emissaries of this splendid exhibition are already rendered incapable of harming us. General Dupont, a prisoner himself, has seen his whole army overwhelmed and perishing under the thunder of Boetic valour. Another, who was at Oporto, is also a prisoner; and the perfidy and villany of the great Protector of Spain, exposed to the light, have been no longer able to ensure him success. Soldiers! for what, then, do you hope? Four hundred thousand men, with arms in their hands, invite you with brotherly friendship. The Spaniard, the friend of every true and virtuous Frenchman, while he embraces him with one hand, will stretch out the other to divide with him his bread and his wine. Burst asunder, then, Soldiers, the chains of ambition by which you are bound; quit the bloody standard of tyranny to enrol yourselves under that which is the protector of humanity and of reason. Affluent Spain offers you peace and abundance, and will you refuse them? It is not the false and perfidious Napoleon that addresses you; it is the generous, the rich, and the powerful Spain."

SPANISH ARMY IN DENMARK.

Intimately connected with the affairs of Spain, are the contents of important dispatches received by Government from the Baltic, which were published on Wednesday, August 24, in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*, and which communicate the important and pleasing intelligence of the fortunate liberation of a great part of the Spanish troops in Denmark, &c.

The dispatches consist of copies of letters from Rear Admiral Keates to Vice Admiral Sir Jas. Saumarez, which are in substance as follow:—

"On the 5th of August, Rear Admiral Keates, then in the Superb, off Langeland, addressed a letter to the officers of the Spanish troops, informing them, that he had received from his Government the most positive instructions to endeavour to communicate with the officers commanding the troops of Spain in the vicinity of his command, and to concert with them measures for securing their retreat from any place of embarkation which they might possess, and for placing them in a state of security, until transports could be provided for their conveyance to Spain, for which, as well as the necessary provisions, measures had already been taken, and their arrival was hourly expected. Until that period he offered them a share in the accommodation and provisions of his ships; but as that might be insufficient until the arrival of the commander in chief, he recommended, under the pressure of circumstances, the removal of the troops to some of the islands in the Belt, for their better security. He requested, in the mean time, an unreserved and confidential communication, as a concerted plan would be necessary, for combining, as far as possible, the interest of the Spanish troops in Jutland and Zealand with those in Funen and Langeland. He assured them, in conclusion, that altho', in his present circumstances, he could lay down no fixed plan, he entered ardently into the views of his Government and of the Spanish nation, and that his services, and those of every man under his command, were devoted to their cause.

"Previous to the date of this letter, a Spanish officer had effected his escape to the squadron, and his arrival had greatly facilitated the means of communication. By him also the Admiral was convinced, that no doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of the Spanish soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile bands, planted their colours in the centre of a circle which they formed, and swore to be faithful to their country. The Marquis de la Romana, commander in chief of the Spanish forces in Denmark, &c. and who was with the troops in Funen, returned a verbal answer by a confidential officer to the above letter, accompanied with an accurate report of the state and distribution of the Spanish troops in Denmark and its dependencies;

cies; and the Admiral, on the 7th, sent in return a detailed plan for the conveyance of the troops to the different islands in the Belt, from whence the whole might be afterwards conveyed to the island of Langeland, and from thence embarked. He expressed a doubt whether his means (having only three sail of the line and six small vessels) would be sufficient for the complete execution of the plan; but he expected more ships, and a sufficient supply of provisions for the Spanish troops, part of which had already arrived, and he relied on the zeal and exertions of his officers and ships companies for surmounting those difficulties which were to be expected. He recommended to the Marquis, however, to drive in cattle, and to take what provisions could be obtained with the troops, to save the present supplies, and provide against contingencies. His information, he further observed, did not enable him to judge how far it would be practicable or prudent for the Spanish commander to seize on Nyborg: such a measure would indeed secure the inactivity of the gun-boats, but it might involve the safety of the troops in Zealand and Jutland, by inducing the Danes to act offensively, when otherwise they might be disposed to wink at the quiet removal of the Spanish troops. He moreover recommended, that, if the principles of the plan were approved of, the movement should be general and simultaneous; that it should be acted upon in all its parts on the same day, unless a discovery took place, in which case each part should act immediately without hesitation.

"The plan was approved of *in toto* by the Spanish general, but some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, a premature execution of it became necessary. The wind and current being adverse, the Admiral left the Superb on the 8th, and went in his barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, where his flag was hoisted. On the 9th the Spanish general took possession of the town of Nyborg, and the Admiral wrote to him, congratulating him and the Spanish nation on the firm and manly step that he had taken on this important occasion, and recommending the immediate conveyance of the troops to Langeland, there to take post till the arrival of the transports. With this view he had sent Captain Graves, of the Brunswick, to see what use could be made of the vessels in Nyborg, and was to order seamen in to man 20 of the smacks in the port, and more as the ships should arrive, for the reception of the baggage and artillery; and as seamen might be found among the Spanish troops, he suggested the propriety of the immediate establishment of a marine corps on the most extensive scale possible, and he again reminded the Marquis of the importance of embarking provisions and water with the troops. The admiral at the same time wrote to the governor of Nyborg, stating that the Spanish commander having deemed it expedient, under the present circumstances, to take possession of Nyborg, his duty naturally called him to a co-operation with the troops of that nation, and consequently a frequent communication with the town; but that, notwithstanding the hostility of the day, he had given strict orders to all under his command to observe the utmost civility towards the inhabitants, and that it was his wish to abstain from every hostile and offensive act, so long as no hostile measures were pursued by the troops of Denmark or France against those of Spain; but that, should any opposition be attempted to the quiet embarkation of the Spanish troops, he should certainly, though most reluctantly, take measures which, it was to be apprehended, might occasion the destruction of the town. But although the Danish garrison of Nyborg yielded to circumstances, the Fama armed brig. of 18 guns, and the Salorman cutter of 12, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and the admiral. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish general being unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the orders of Capt. Macnamara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them, but not without the lamented loss of Lieut. Harvey, of the Superb, an officer of much merit, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed and 13 wounded. Before they struck, the Spaniards in some measure departed from their general's intention, and fired

ged some shot at them, being irritated at this vexatious opposition to their friends.

"On the 10th the admiral wrote to the governor of Nyborg, that as his entrance into the harbour had been forcibly opposed, he was under no obligation to abstain from hostility, nor to respect the property of the inhabitants; but although these could not be better secured than by the word of a British officer, still it must be obvious to his Excellency, that the Spanish general had occasion for several of the small craft in the port, and that unless the masters and crews of them would lend their aid to equip and navigate their vessels, it might not be in his power to secure them from injury; but if they complied, he pledged himself, after the short service on which they were required, to use every means in his power to secure them from injury, and to grant passports for their safe return.

"Every thing being thus arranged, and expedition being deemed of the greatest importance, the Admiral shifted his flag to the Hound in the harbour, and as, from the circumstances of the weather, ships of the line could not be brought nearly in, 57 sloops or doggers found in the port were fitted by the seamen, in which great part of the artillery, baggage, and stores, was embarked that night and the following day, and removed to the point of Slypsham, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely on the morning of the 11th, and without opposition, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and placed under the protection of his Majesty's ships at the anchorage of the island of Sproe. The whole were landed in the course of the afternoon of the 13th at Langeland, and a convention had been entered into between the Spanish general and the governor of the island, which, on the one hand, enjoined abstinence from hostility, and on the other a sufficient supply of provisions, if this island (which is fertile) could afford it.

"Some sacrifices of horses and stores were deemed necessary by the general; and as the admiral considered it right to enter into his views and wishes, every unavoidable act of hostility was rigidly abstained from, for such the admiral did not deem the bringing away the brig and cutter which rejected his offers of security, and forcibly opposed his entrance into the port.

"That a plan thus hastily, although most judiciously executed, should have not succeeded in its entire extent, will not excite surprise. Two regiments in Zealand, after having fired on the French General Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aids-de-camp, were disarmed; and one regiment in Jutland, the admiral says in the body of his dispatch, was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape;—but in a postscript he says that hopes were entertained that part at least of this regiment had escaped to the post at Langeland by the Western Channel. Exclusive of it, however, 10,500 of the Spanish troops are thus secured. There were already 2500 in Langeland; another 1000 were thrown into strengthen the Spanish post until the army could be landed; 6000 embarked at Nyborg with the Marquis de la Romana, and upwards of 1000 from Jutland joined in the morning of the 11th. The admiral bestows the highest praise on the officers and men employed in this short but fatiguing service. As an attack on the rear was to be apprehended, great precaution was necessary; such guns as could be brought to bear upon it were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the Minx gun brig, and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun boats under Captain May, of the Royal Artillery, who volunteered. The most lively joy was diffused thro' every class of the army by this event, and such was the eagerness of the troops to escape from the yoke of the tyrant, that the regiment of Zamora made a march of about 90 English miles in 21 hours."

Such are, in substance, the official accounts of an event which is in itself a victory, and an important one, and not the worse for being almost bloodless. The plan for extricating those brave men from the ignominious and mortifying situation in which they had been placed by a tissue of craft and misfortune, does equal credit to the wisdom of those who formed, and the moderation of those who executed it. By this most grateful of all succours, we shall establish an additional claim to the gratitude and esteem of the Spanish nation; we

we restore to them upwards of 10,000 of their veteran troops, and with them a commander universally respected and beloved, and who is said to possess the confidence of the army beyond any officer in the service. Its effects throughout Europe must be highly important. The escape of those men, and the object for which they have been emancipated, cannot be concealed, and the actual state of affairs in Spain must now be fully disclosed. It is indeed already very generally known, but the real facts and the French fictions keep the public mind in a state of doubt and hesitation.

So admirably were the above measures concerted, that not a whisper of it was heard at Hamburgh, or any place in its vicinity, until the arrangements for the embarkation at Nyborg were completed. They had heard privately indeed of threats being employed to induce the Spaniards in Holstein to take the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and that the officers had been given to understand that, if they refused, they would immediately be disarmed, dismissed the service, and have their property confiscated. It was not till the evening of the 10th, when nothing was heard or dreamt of but the preparations for the celebration of Bonaparte's Birthday, that the astonished Hamburghers witnessed the sudden departure of their foreign guests. Two battalions of Dutch troops, and a number of artillery, were ordered to appear on the grand parade at nine o'clock, and immediately marched through the Altona gate, and proceeded by forced marches to Holstein.

The French General Bernadotte was at Travemunde, when, on the arrival of several couriers, he set off suddenly for Rendsberg. A considerable force of the enemy had been assembled in Holstein, and as it was possible that they might effect a passage over to Langeland, Admiral Keates had collected as many vessels as were able to carry the Spanish troops to Gottenburgh;—from whence they were to embark for England on the 10th of September, on board of 40 transports sent out for the purpose.—The convoy was the Nassau of 64 guns and three sloops of war. The Marquis de Romana, commander of the Spanish army, arrived at Harwich from Gottenburgh, on the 16th of September, and set out for London.

FRANCE.

The motions of Bonaparte, since he left Bayonne on the 16th of July, have been kept secret. It is said he visited Bourdeaux and Rochefort. He arrived, however, at St Cloud on the 14th Aug. On the 15th (his birth-day) there were open theatres, illuminations, fire-works, public dances, &c. &c. but all at the expense of the government. The minister of the interior, on these occasions, draws up the plan of the festival, and the Parisians become the willing actors in the scene, whether their hero be a Robespietre or a Napoleon, a man of blood in a red night-cap, or a man of blood under an imperial diadem. Napoleon on this occasion received, of course, the congratulations of the Senate and other public bodies.

On Sunday the 21st August, a grand ball was given at the Hotel de Ville, at which their Imperial and Royal Majesties, with all their relations, ministers, and generals were present.

It has at length been permitted to the French Journalists to take notice of the events in Spain. The *Moniteur* of the 6th September contains a very long narrative of the events that have taken place in that country since the French entered it, although in fact it is the history of no one event; it is such a concatenation of palpable and contradictory falsehoods, as was never before issued even in revolutionary France. The people of Spain are represented as having been the only plunderers, the only persons guilty of cruelties and excesses, throwing off all allegiance, disregarding the constituted authorities, and anxious merely for disorder and revolution; whilst the French have conducted themselves with the utmost moderation and humanity, giving no provocation! All the cruelties which have been practised by the French themselves, are charged upon the Spaniards. The account of the war is of the same stamp. The narrative rambles from one province to another, always leaving off when the triumphant French were upon the point of entering the cities, which therefore the reader is led to believe were taken, and the entire provinces subdued. With the single exception of Dupont's defeat, it says that the French arms were invariably successful; and even in mentioning Dupont's defeat, it says nothing of his

his surrender. He is charged with bad generalship, and also of betraying ignorance in the subsequent negotiation, though no mention is made of the purpose of this negotiation. The narrator, moreover, informs us, that "the mismanagement of Dupont, and the excessive heat of the season, induced the King (Joseph) to assemble his troops, and to place them in a cooler climate than that of New Castile, and in a situation which presents a milder atmosphere, and better water. The King left Madrid on the 1st of August, and the whole army went into *cooler* cantonments!" It is unnecessary for us to notice further this wretched composition, the fabricator of which has not thought proper to make the most distant allusion to the surrender of the French squadron in Cadiz.

Having thus informed us what has been done in Spain, the official scribe proceeds to inform us what is to be done. We have first an official comment on certain paragraphs in a London paper, in which Napoleon distinctly announces to the people of Spain, and to Europe, his determination to employ all the forces of France to compel the Spaniards to accept of his brother for their king. "The affairs of Spain are irrevocably fixed," he says, "and before the year is elapsed, there will not be a single village in Spain in a state of insurrection, nor an Englishman in that country."

We have next a report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Senate, in which are detailed the reasons for the appointment of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, and among others it charges the late Spanish Government with an intention to join with England in a fourth coalition against France; and it is asserted that the French empire can never be secure unless Spain has a government completely amalgamated, as it were, with the government of France; the Spanish people, or their wishes and advantage, being, it seems, a matter of no account. A report follows from the War Minister, which urges the necessity of subduing Spain, and of employing a military force of 200,000 men for that object. He may find it difficult to provide maintenance in Spain for half the number. We have, moreover, a message from Bonaparte to the Senate, in which he says—"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace, must alike depend on these operations." Such are Bonaparte's avowed intentions respecting Spain, and he is preparing the means to give them effect. A new levy of 80,000 men, is to be taken from the four classes of the conscription of 1806, 7, 8, and 9, and the conscription of 1810 is ordered out, for the purpose of forming camps of reserve, and protecting the coast. The French troops in Prussia and other parts of Germany are returning with their accustomed rapidity into France, to be sent against Spain, and are to be replaced by conscripts. The contingents of the confederation of the Rhine have also begun their march for France, and they will, it is said, be stationed at Boulogne and on the French coasts, in order that Bonaparte may be enabled to press with the whole of his veteran force against Spain.

The final answer of Bonaparte to the petition of the merchants of Bourdeaux relative to restraints on their commerce, is said to have been forwarded from Paris on the 29th August. It is, that "he cannot permit any neutral vessels to enter or depart from his ports, consistently with the arrangements he had made with his great ally the Emperor of Russia."

Gen. Murat, formerly, by the grace of Napoleon, Grand Duke of Berg, now "Joachim Napoleon, by the grace of God (as he says) and of the constitution, King of the two Sicilies, and Grand Admiral of the empire," has issued a proclamation, announcing his having ceded his sovereignty over the Grand Duchy of Berg, and all his rights in Germany, to the imperial Napoleon, whose breath made him a Grand Duke, and has now made him a Great King. His wife is to succeed him in the throne, in the event of her surviving him.

Cambaceres, the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire, has been created Duke of Parma, and Le Brun, the Prince Arch-treasurer, Duke of Piacenza.

It is, we are assured, an undoubted fact, that Lucien Bonaparte has applied to the King of Sardinia, and to Mr Hill, the British Envoy, for passports for himself

self and family to go to the United States of America. It is of course Lucien's opinion, (and he has credit for much discernment and ability,) that his brother's power is on its decline.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Gazette announces the capture of the celebrated Piedmontaise French frigate, which has done so much damage to our shipping in the Indian seas. She was taken by the St Fiorenzo frigate, Capt. Hardinge, after one of the most severe and determined actions that have been fought during the war. The gazette does not give the particulars; the following are from private letters:—

The Piedmontaise having heard that three East Indiamen, viz. the Charleton, Metcalf, and Devonshire, were to proceed from Bombay to Columbo without convoy, formed the design of intercepting them at Cape Comorin, and had determined to fight the three ships, and to board the first they came up with, without firing a gun. Accordingly, on the morning of the 6th of March, she discovered the three Indiamen off Cape Comorin, and was just going to bear down upon them, when the St Fiorenzo came in sight. She then made off. The St Fiorenzo chased her the whole day, and came up near midnight, when a partial action took place, which did not last more than ten minutes. The St Fiorenzo continued the pursuit during the night, and at half past six in the morning, renewed the action, which lasted an hour and three quarters, when the St Fiorenzo, having her rigging, &c. much damaged, dropped astern to right. The Piedmontaise, observing this, made every effort to get off, but the St Fiorenzo's damage being quickly repaired, she again gave chace, and in the evening, was so near as to keep sight of her all night, and, between ten and eleven next morning, she attacked the enemy a third time, and, after a close action of an hour and twenty minutes, this terror of the Indian seas, so long renowned for her success and swift sailing, struck her colours. Both frigates were very much cut up, particularly the Piedmontaise, whose mists and bowsprit all went by the board after the action, in consequence of the heavy swell. The Piedmontaise mounted 50 guns, long 18 pounders on her main-deck, and 36 pound carronades on her quarter-deck, and had on board 316 Frenchmen and 216 Lascars. She had 50 men killed and 100 wounded. Moreau, her second captain, was the same desperate ruffian who stabbed Capt. Larkins, after the capture of the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, and whom Sir Edward Pellew denounced, in his public orders to the fleet, as a proper object of vengeance, if ever he should be taken. Moreau conducted himself in a furious manner during the engagement. He would not suffer the ship to strike, and declared he would never be taken alive by the English. At last he discharged his pistols into his own body, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

We regret to add, that the gallant Capt. Hardinge was unfortunately killed by a grapeshot, a few minutes only before the enemy struck. Lieut. H. Massay was wounded. The St Fiorenzo is rated at 38, but mounts 46 guns,—and had only 200 men on board;—of whom 12 were killed, and 25 wounded.—Lieut. Dawson succeeded Capt. Hardinge, and brought the St Fiorenzo, with her prize, into Columbo on the 12th of March.

Another most brilliant action has been fought off the Dardaneiles by the Seahorse frigate, Capt. John Stewart; the following are the only particulars that have transpired:—

On the 16th of July, the Seahorse, of 38 guns, arrived at Malta, with a very large Turkish frigate, of 50 brass guns and 700 men. She, with two other frigates, of 44 guns each, came out on purpose to take the Seahorse. The latter did not decline the contest. She brought them to close action, sunk one of the 44's, after two broadsides, and captured the 50 gun ship, after an action of three hours. The other 44 escaped. The Turkish ship was brought in a complete wreck. When the Lieutenant of the Seahorse boarded her, he found the officers cutting up with their sabres the poor seamen for not making a longer resistance. She is said to have had 200 men killed, and 300 wounded. The Seahorse was much cut up in her masts and rigging, but had only six men killed and five wounded.

Scor-

Scottish Chronicle.

Court of Session.

ON the 5th of September, Robert Blair of Avontown, Esq. Advocate, received his Majesty's warrant appointing him Lord President of the College of Justice, in the room of Ilay Campbell, Esq. resigned; and his Majesty's warrant with respect to the division of that Court, has also been received, and transmitted to the different Judges. It is as follows:—

First Chamber.	Second Chamber.
Lord President Blair	Lord Justice Clerk
Lords Dunsinnan	Lords Polkemmet
Craig	Glenlee
Armadale	Meadowbank
Bannatyne	Cullen
Balmutto	Robertson
Hermand	Newton
Woodhouselee	To sit in the New Room above the Lobby.
To sit in the former Court Room.	

Grand Masonic Procession.

Agreeably to the resolution of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, on Thursday, Sept. 8. the Foundation Stone of the new Gaol of Edinburgh was laid by the Hon. Wm. Maule, M. P. Grand Master Mason Elect of Scotland, who was attended upon this occasion by a number of respectable brethren, with the Lodges of this city, and the representatives of the other Lodges in Scotland.

The grand Masonic procession, consisting of nearly 1000 of the brethren, walked from the College of Edinburgh to the Highland Society Hall, where they were joined by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in their robes, preceded by the High Constables, and attended by several noblemen and gentlemen, the trustees appointed by the act of Parliament for the various improvements connected with the new Courts of Law, &c.

The streets were lined by the military. The procession was conducted with the greatest regularity; and the Masonic ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master with great propriety and solemnity.

Mr Reid, the architect, much to his credit, accommodated the brethren by the erection of a temporary amphitheatre; and, notwithstanding the vast concourse of people present, not the smallest accident took place. During the ceremony, several Masonic anthems were sung by a band of singers placed on the Grand Master's platform for the purpose.

The various current coins of the kingdom, with copies of the present newspapers, and a plan of the building, enclosed in crystal bottles, were deposited in the stone—with two plates. Upon the one was the following inscription:—

Q. F. F. Q. S.
A. D. MDCCCVIII.
Regnante Georgio Tertio, Patre Patriæ,
Edinburgi præfecto iterum Donaldo Smith Armigero,
Architecto Roberto Reid;
Florentissima urbe plurimis novis et splendidis
ædificiis jam decorata,
Quibus omni vitæ commoditate fruerentur cives felices,
Ipsi novum hunc carcerem tandem struebant, quo infelicibus consuleretur;
Neque miseri debitores, promiscue cum facinorosis,
Neque vel maxime nefarii, ante judicium,
Squalido et insalubri carcere inclusi,
Inutili et iniquo afficerentur supplicio.

Translation.

May God prosper this undertaking.
1808.

In the reign of George the Third, the father of his country, in the second year of the provostship of Donald Smith, Esq. the very flourishing city of Edinburgh being already adorned with many new and splendid buildings, in which the happy citizens might enjoy every comfort of life, they at last began to build, according to the plan of Robert Reid, architect, this new prison, in which due attention should be paid to the unhappy; so that neither unfortunate debtors, by being confined promiscuously with criminals, nor even the greatest criminals, before they were brought to trial, by being confined in a loathsome and

and unwholesome jail, should be made to suffer an useless and unjust punishment.

Upon the other plate were the names of all the present Grand Officers, with the following inscription :—

In the absence of the Acting Grand Master,
THE GRAND MASTER ELECT,
Amidst the acclamations of a numerous assemblage of the Brethren,
LAID
THE FOUNDATION STONE
OF
THE NEW GAOL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH;
AN EDIFICE
Planned with the benevolent purpose of remedying the evils of the former prison, by a suitable regard to the health and comfort, and morals, of those whose detention the law requires;
That the unfortunate debtor,
Being no longer condemned to mingle with criminals,
May not, in losing the blessing of liberty,
Be exposed to lose also the innocence and religion
Which are the consolation of his dreary hours;
That even the criminal
Under the severest sentence of the law
May have no unnecessary addition to the punishment, which that awful sentence and his own conscience inflict;
And that the greatest end of public security may thus be obtained,
At the least possible expense of individual suffering.

After the whole was concluded, the Grand Master addressed the Lord Provost in a short congratulatory speech, to which his Lordship made a reply, expressive of the propriety of the undertaking, and thanks for the attention of the Grand Master, and of the Masons of Scotland.

Upon the return of the procession, the junior Lodge walked first, and the other Lodges followed in their proper order; then the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, &c. uncovered—and the Grand Lodge immediately after—the Lord Provost, &c. leaving the procession at the Highland Society Hall; and the Grand Lodge returning to the College through the numerous assemblage of the brethren, who were drawn up on each side within the military, receiving the Grand Lodge as they passed with every demonstration of respect and attachment, and followed them on to the College Square according to their seniority, where the brethren were regularly dismissed.

Among the noblemen and gentlemen present upon the occasion were the Earl of Morton, Lord Visc. Cathcart, Lord Sempill, Sir P. Murray, Member for the city, &c. &c.

An immense concourse of spectators were assembled in the streets, at the windows, on the house tops, even the executioner's platform not excepted. The day being remarkably fine added much to the beauty of the scene; and the regularity, precision, and decorum with which the whole was conducted, reflect much honour on those concerned in that department.

In the afternoon, the Lord Provost and Magistrates gave an elegant turtle-feast in the Assembly rooms, George street, to the Hon. William Maule, the Grand Master Mason Elect of Scotland, the officers of the different Lodges, Lord Viscount Cathcart, Commander in Chief, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen who had been present at the interesting ceremony. After dinner a great number of loyal, constitutional, and appropriate toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, Mr Gow's excellent band of music playing suitable tunes. Every thing was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order.

The gaol now begun to be erected has long been much wanted in this city, and will be found eminently useful. The plan prepared for its construction is admirably adapted for the comfort and security of the prisoners, and the preservation of their health and morals. The other public buildings about to be erected in the vicinity of the goal are on a grand scale. Those containing the new library, &c. for the Faculty of Advocates, and other accommodations for the Courts of Justice, which are already begun, form a continuation of the new Exchequer building in the Parliament Square. It runs westward from the Parliament House, and will form a most magnificent pile of Grecian architecture.

The whole is to be completed from the designs of Mr Robert Reid, architect; and when finished, will constitute one of the chief ornaments of this city.

Court

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday June 13. came on the trial of James Gilchrist, stocking maker at Starefield near Glasgow, for the murder of Margaret Brock, his wife, on the night of the 21st of January last, by first strangling her, and then setting fire to her clothes, whereby she was so much scorched and burnt, as to occasion her death. It appeared in evidence, that the pannel and his wife, when they kept sober and attended to their work, lived upon good terms; but when they took to drinking, they frequently quarrelled, and the pannel often struck his wife:—That on the afternoon of the 21st Jan. they had both got drunk, and they quarrelled; the neighbours heard her scream violently, and give a *gullet*, as if she was choaking:—That Jean Abernethy, who lived the door above the pannel, went into the pannel's house about eight o'clock, when the pannel said his wife was gone; that the house was all dark: That when some other neighbours came with a light, they found the deceast on her knees in the kitchen, with her arms leaning on a chair, and her clothes and her body much burnt. This was the substance of the evidence.—Mr Alex. Machonochie addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr John Reid on behalf of the pannel.

The Lord Justice Clerk, in an elegant charge to the Jury, gave a clear and correct abstract of the evidence.—The Jury next day returned their verdict, finding by a plurality of voices the pannel *Guilty*.

After the verdict was delivered, the pannel said, "There certainly must be some understanding in this case; but I declare before God and this audience, and as I have to answer to God at the day of judgment, I am as innocent of this crime as the child unborn. I knew nothing of my wife that night till I got out of bed, and found her burnt. However, if it be the will of the Almighty that I am to suffer, I die innocent."

The Court then proceeded to pronounce judgment. The Lord Justice Clerk, in a most eloquent and impressive speech, addressed the prisoner on the enormity of his crime; whether guilty or innocent, which God and his own conscience could alone know, he must acknowledge that his trial had been a fair one. The evidence against him was circumstantial, as in all cases of that kind it must necessarily be; with that evidence a majority of the jury was satisfied; and he thought it justice to that majority to state that the whole of the Court were of the same opinion.—His Lordship then adverted to the baneful effects of an indulgence in spiritous liquors; it had caused the prisoner to embrue his hands in the blood of his nearest and dearest relative, the wife of his bosom, after having lived twenty seven years a married life. His Lordship concluded his address, by entreating the prisoner to employ what time he had to live in imploring the pardon of God through the merits of his Redeemer, that he might obtain mercy in the world to come, as there was no hope of pardon in this. He then pronounced the sentence, which was, that he should be hanged at the common place of execution in Glasgow, on the 20th of July, and his body given to the Professor of Anatomy in that city for dissection.

When sentence was pronounced, the prisoner said, "If he was guilty, a hundred deaths were too little for him; but he thanked God he was innocent."

The pannel was 47 years of age, stout made, of a dark complexion, and decent appearance. He was very attentive to the proceedings, but no way agitated.

This unfortunate man suffered the sentence of the law at the appointed time and place. About one o'clock on the 20th July, he was attended in the hall in Glasgow, by the Rev. Mr MacLean, of Gorbals, Mr Brodie, Dovehill, and Mr M'Donald, Edinburgh. After long conversation and prayer, he repeated his declaration of innocence in the strongest terms. Before leaving the hall, he poured out a tumbler of beer, and before drinking it, he called to the Lord Provost, and all who heard him, to witness at the tribunal of God that he was innocent. He then appeared on the scaffold, decently dressed in black, where he again repeated his declaration of innocence. After singing two portions of the 51st and 103d psalms, with a clear and steady voice, he mounted the platform with astonishing firmness and composure, and about three o'clock, was launched into eternity, in the presence of a greater concourse of people than was recollected to have assembled there on a similar occasion.

CIVIL

Civil Appointments.

Whitehall, Sept. 6.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Robert Blair, Esq. of Avontown, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, to be President of the College of Justice in Scotland, in room of the Right Hon Ilay Campbell, resigned.

The King has also been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to Ilay Campbell, Esq. of Succoth, Doctor of Laws, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Right Rev. Dr Dampier, Bishop of Rochester, is translated to the See of Ely, in room of the Hon. Dr Yorke, deceased.

Sept. 17.— The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Cook, Professor of Hebrew in St Mary's College, St Andrew's, to be Professor of Divinity in that College, in room of the deceased Dr Robert Arnot; and the Rev. Daniel Robertson, minister of Meigle, to be Professor of Hebrew, in room of Mr Cook.

The University of St Andrew's have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Professor Cook, and on the Rev. George Cook, minister of the gospel at Laurencekirk.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Hugh Ross to the church of Fearn, vacant by the death of Mr William Simpson, late minister there.

The Earl of Hopetoun has been pleased to present the Rev. Robert Colvin, D.D. to the church of Johnstone, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Dr Sibbald.

The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have elected the Rev. Dr Gavin Gibb, minister of Strathblane, to be minister of St Andrew's Church in that city, in room of Dr William Ritchie translated to the High Church of Edinburgh.

The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Reid, Esq. architect in Edinburgh, to be his Majesty's architect and surveyor in Scotland.

Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, elected Sept. 5.

Alex. Bonar, Esq, Banker, Master.—Assistants, Mess. Archd. Mackinlay; Robt. Allan; James Carfrae; Alexander Smith; Richd. Bannatyne; Charles Baxter; Wm. Creech; David Clark; William M'Lean, Peter Wood; John Walker; Archibald Campbell; Mr Adam Freer, Treasurer.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, have conferred the freedom of that city on Dr James Gregory and Dr Andrew Duncan, sen. Physicians, and Professors of Medicine in this University.

Military Appointments.

General Sir William Medows is appointed Governor of Hull, vice the Earl of Clanricarde, deceased; and General T. L. Gwyn, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Sir W. Medows.

Colonel James Robertson, on half-pay of the 92d, is appointed Lieut.-Governor of Fort George, vice the Hon. Col. Stewart, deceased.

Gen. Sir Charles Green is appointed Colonel of the 16th foot, vice Gen. Bowyer, deceased—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Daniel White, is appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 29th foot, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lake, deceased—Major Hewgill is appointed Colonel of the York Light Infantry Volunteers, vice Sir Charles Green, promoted.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Cooper, Balfron, to Miss Susanna Dinwiddie, Glasgow.

11. At manse of Udney, the Rev. Duncan Mearns, minister at Tarves, to Eliza, daughter of the late William Forsyth, Esq. of Huntly.

17. At Dunbar, the Rev. Adam Thomson, Coldstream, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Turnbull, Lee-houses.

18. At London, James Stuart Hall, Esq. late of Madras, to Janet, fourth daughter of the late Mr James Hunter, merchant in Edinburgh.

22. At Glasgow, Dr John Heenan, to Miss Alexander, daughter of Mr F. Alexander.

24. At Dundee, the Rev. David Dickson, one of the ministers of St Cuthbert's, to Miss J. Jobson, daughter of James Jobson, Esq.

27. At Forres, Mr John Cumming, to Miss Sophia Bannerman, of Banff.

—. At Saltcoats, Mr James Dunlop, manufacturer, to Miss Sutherland.

29. At Ardgowan, John Cunningham, Esq. son of Sir William Cuninghame of Robertland, Bart. to Miss Janet-Lucretia Wallace, daughter of the deceased John Wallace, Esq. of Kelly.

30. At Campbelton, Mr Duncan MacGown, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Jackie Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Mr Lachlan Campbell, surgeon in Campbeltown.

31. William Foote, Esq. Alloa, to Marjory, eldest daughter of Mr Morison of Greenfield.

At Cheltenham, Captain John Blake, 18th foot, to Mrs Erskine, widow of Major Gen. Erskine of Cardross, and only daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Myers, Bart.

At

At Iver, Robert Anstruther, Esq. to Miss Holt.

At Gretna Green, Lewis Frazer, Esq. of the 15th foot, to Catherine, daughter of J. Williams, Esq. of Wilcroft, near Hereford.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Heriot, merchant in Glasgow, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr William Hogg, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

1. At Glasgow, Mr John Keir, preacher of the gospel, to Miss Mary Burnet, daughter of the late Mr James Burnet.

2. At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Wauchope, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Dick of Prestonfield, Bart

2. Capt. Walter Brown, jun. of Currie, to Catharine, daughter of the late James Renton, Esq Berwick.

6. At Douglas Castle, Adam Thomson, Esq. of Knockbreck, to Miss M'Haffie.

8. At St Mary Stoke, A. H. Stewart, Esq. to Miss Bleaden, daughter of John Bleaden, Esq. of Stoke Hall, Ipswich.

14. At Whittingham, Mr Charles Shirreff, merchant, Leith, to Miss Coxon, daughter of the late Mr Henry Coxon, Howbaulk, Northumberland.

At the manse of Fyvie, Mr Lewis Nicol, advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Elizabeth Touch, daughter of William Touch, Esq. late of the Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.

May 13. At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Ross, 57th regiment, a daughter.

July 22. At Kilgraston House, Mrs Grant of Kilgraston, a son.

22. At Wemyss Hall, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. of Winthank, a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Dr Thatcher, a daughter.

25. At ditto, Mrs Johnston, wife of Mr Henry Johnston, surgeon, a daughter.

26. At ditto, Mrs Wishart, York Place, a daughter, still-born.

28. At ditto, Mrs Maxwell Gordon, a son.

29. At Glengary House, the Lady of Colonel Macdonell of Glengary, a son and heir.

30. The Lady of Viscount Marsham, a son and heir.

—. At Sir Walter Farquhar's house, London, the Lady of Gilbert Mathison, Esq. a daughter.

At Malshanger, the Lady of Colonel Cunyngham, a son.

At Markfield, Stamford Hill, the Lady of Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairnie, a son.

Aug. 3. At Sinton House, Mrs Scott of Sinton, a daughter.

4. The Lady of George Pott, Esq. a daughter.

6. The Duchess of Newcastle, a daughter.

7. The Lady of Thomas Hamilton, Esq. a son.

7. At manse of Kilmaurs, Mrs Roxburgh, a daughter.

13. At Highgate, the Lady of Francis Freeling, Esq. of the General Post Office, a daughter.

15. Mrs M'Intosh of Balnespick, a daughter.

15. At Tain, Mrs M'Kidd, a son.

16. At Campbelton, Mrs Gardner, late of Springbog, a daughter.

—. In Nottingham Place, the Lady of Sir Edward Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, a son and heir.

—. Mrs Buchan, of Auchmacoy, a son.

17. Mrs Silver, of Netherlee, a daughter.

20. At London, Lady Anson, two boys, one of them still-born.

21. The Countess of Bristol, a son.

21. Lady Ossulston, a daughter.

21. The Lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a son.

24. Lady Petre, a daughter.

24. At Mells Park, Somersetshire, the Lady of Colonel Horner, a daughter.

24. At Farnbro', Warwickshire, Lady Mordaunt, a son.

25. At Gloucester Place, London, the Lady of H. T. Hardacres, Esq. of the Royal Navy, a son, after having had eight daughters in regular succession.

28. At Powis, Mrs Leslie, a daughter, her fourteenth child.

28. At London, the Lady of H. Thornton, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

29. At Arnot house, the Lady of Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, a son.

29. At London, Lady Popham, a son, being her ninth child.

Lately, at Cleland House, the Lady Marion Dalrymple, Esq. a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Kirktonhill, Mrs Taylor, of Kirktonhill, a daughter.

2. At Annanhill, Mrs Cuninghame of Thornton, a daughter.

4. At Milrig, Ayrshire, Mrs Gordon of Milrig, a daughter.

9. At manse of Cariston, the Hon. Mrs Lyell, a son.

11. At Carnethan House, Mrs Lockhart of Castlehill, a son and heir.

11. At Rankeillor, Fifeshire, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-General John Hope, of Craighall, a son.

The Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

At Brighton, Mrs T. Turner, a daughter, being her twenty-fourth child.

Births in India.—At Bengal, the Lady of James Law, Esq. a daughter. At Russapuglah, the Lady of Henry Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, a son. At the Residency, the Lady of William Russell, Esq. a daugh-

daughter. The Lady of Colonel Blair, a daughter. The Lady of N.B. Edmonstone, Esq. a son. At the Government House, the Lady of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq. a daughter. At Arcot, the Lady of Major Walker, a son. The Lady of Leith Alexander Davidson, Esq. a daughter. At Madras, the Lady of the Rev. Dr Kerr, Principal Chaplain, a son. At Purneah, the Lady of C. Graeme, Esq. a daughter. At Cuprah, the Lady of R. H. Rattray, Esq. a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. 1808. In the province of Guzerat, Lieut. Simon Fraser Robertson, of the 8th regiment of Bombay native Infantry, third son of Arthur Robertson, Esq. of Inches.

16. On board the Lord Duncan Indiaman, in Kidgeree roads, Bengal, (on his passage to Prince of Wales island for the recovery of his health,) Mr Andrew Lyall, son of the late Provost James Lyall, of Montrose.

23. At Berhampore, William Grant Esq. fourth son of Patrick Grant, Esq. of Glenmoriston. This gentleman, from his pious and liberal character, was no less the subject of regret at his death than of general esteem while he lived. He left Scotland at an early period of life, and was on the eve of returning to his native country, in the 37th year of his age, when he fell a victim to a malignant fever: he has bequeathed to the different societies for the propagation of the Gospel among the native Indians, the sum of 3300l. Sterling.

Nov. 18. In Bengal, of the wounds he received in an attack on the post of Comona, Lieut. Thomas-Kennedy Ramsay, of the pioneers, second son of the late Rev. John Ramsay, minister at Kirkmichael.

22. In the fort of Allyghur, aged 23, also in consequence of a wound which he received in the above attack, Lieut. David Chas. Livingstone, youngest son of the late Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter.

Dec. 18. At Hydrabad, Mr George Rose, surgeon to the 2d batt. 17th regiment native infantry, sixth son of the late William Rose, Esq. of Mountcoffer.

Jan. 14. 1808. At Calcutta, much regretted, after an illness of four months, Mrs Robertson, wife of Mr James Robertson, surgeon at Moorshedabad, Bengal establishment.

19. In Bengal, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Charles Campbell, surgeon and botanist to the Company's establishment at Sumatra, second son of the late Mr James Campbell of Glasgow.

At Seringapatam, Gen. Sir William Clarke, Bart. Commander of that district, in the 45th year of his age.

March. In Bencoolen, the Hon. Charles Murray, son of the late Bishop of St David's, and nephew of the Duke of Athole, and of the late Lord Charles Aynsley. He fell a sacrifice to the great exertions he used in the defence of Mr Parr, Governor of Bencoolen, who was massacred by the Malays in March last. He was a young man, universally admired and esteemed.

April 8. At Rio de Janeiro, whither he had accompanied the Royal Family and Government of Portugal, Gen. John Forbes of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, in the 76th year of his age. General Forbes was the senior General Officer in the service of that crown, General and Governor of Rio de Janeiro, a Counsellor of War, General of Cavalry, and Knight Grand Cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much respected veteran was a Lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all these campaigns, as well as the Seven Years War, at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick the Great (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity, to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing, that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning Prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the General, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

At Bombay, Capt. Andrew Buntine, commander of the Fortune country ship.

June 4. At Alexandria, America, Mrs Ann Warren (late Miss Brunton,) sister to the Countess of Craven.

13. At Tobago, Neill Stewart Esq. of Urrard.

At Antigua, Ralph Cuming, M. D. surgeon of the naval hospital.

July 4. At Barbadoes, John Fair, Esq. paymaster of the 63d regiment of foot.

14. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Henrietta Laura Countess of Bath, and spouse of Sir James Murray Pulteney, Bart. Leaving no issue, the title is extinct. Her immense estates are left to different persons, partly to Sir James Pulteney, Sir John Johnstone, Earl of Darlington, and Lord Bradford.

Aug. 5. At Calder, near Fort George, Mrs Fortye, wife of Major Fortye, 6th royal veteran battalion.

10. At Glasgow, Mr John Kirkland, manufacturer.

14. At Mungo's Wells, Berwickshire, at an advanced age, James Thomson, Esq.

18. At Leith, Miss Janet Ross Mabon, only daughter of Mr Andrew Bell Mabon, merchant there.

18. At Dinwoody Mains, Miss Mary Brand, daughter of Mr James Brand, farmer.

19. At Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, Jas. Cumming, Esq. Admiral of the White, aged 70 years.

20. Francis Reynolds Moreton, Baron Ducie, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes.

20. In the Royal Hospital, Plymouth, Mr Robert Croll, late surgeon of his Majesty's sloop Reindeer, a young man of promising abilities.

21. At London, Sir Walter Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquarity.

21. At St Andrew's, the Rev. John Adamson, senior minister of that city, and Professor of Civil History in the University of St Andrew's, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his Ministry.

22. At Glasgow, Mr William Bannerman, merchant.

23. At Fotheringham, the Rev. Robert Small, D. D. and F. R. S. one of the ministers of Dundee. He was aged 73, and had been 50 years a minister.

23 At Kelso, Mrs Mitchelson, relict of Samuel Mitchelson, Esq. W. S.

24. At Gosford, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Francis Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss, in the 85th year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, the Hon. Francis Charteris, only son of the late Lord Elcho.

24. At Irvine, Mr James Young, merchant, formerly baillie of that burgh.

24. At Forganhall, William Glen of Forganhall, Esq. in the 64th year of his age. He was an affectionate father and a steady friend.

25. At Braid, Maria, third daughter of Mr Robert Bow, merchant in Edinburgh.

26. At Leith, Robert Strong sen. Esq. merchant there.

26. At Eastfield, the Rev. James Rhind, minister of Whitburn.

27. At his seat, Gloucestershire, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, L. L. D. Lord Bishop of Ely.——His Lordship was uncle to the Earl of Hardwicke, and in his 78th year.

27. At Maisondieu, Mr Thomas Robertson.

27. At Otter House, Argyllshire, Anne; and on the 1st Sept. Jane-Eliza, the daughters of Capt. Duncan Campbell; and, on the same day, Elliot, his youngest son

27. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Hamilton, late teacher of elocution in Aberdeen.

29. At Bath, Major John Duddingston, of the 28th regiment.

29. At Dunse Castle, Mrs Janet Erskine, relict of Robert Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier.

29. At Boath, Alexander Dunbar of Boath, Esq.

29. At London, Catherine, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Forbes, aged 8 years and 5 months.

30. At Inverness, Miss Elizabeth Munro, sister to the late Sir Hector Munro of Novar.

At Brighton, Miss Cecilia Napier, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Napier.

Lately, Mr Hunter, surveying-master of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

At London, Mrs Hay, relict of William Hay, Esq. of Edinburgh.

At Dusseldorf, Edmund, Baron de Harold, General in the Bavarian service. This Gentleman was of a very old and respectable family in the south of Ireland.

At Southcot House, near Reading, in the 86th year of his age, the Comte D'Hector, the father of the navy of France under the monarchy.

Suddenly, at West Cliffe, Brighton, after taking a ride, Sir George Pauncefort Bart.

At Dublin, James Trail, Esq. Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Philip Gidley King, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, and late Governor of New South Wales.

At Savannah, Georgia, James Oliver, Esq. formerly of Berwick.

Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of Lord Kenyon, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Lady Diana Beauclerc, relict of the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, and sister to the Duke of Marlborough.

At Horsham, Mrs Aldrich, wife of Capt. C. Aldrich, and sister of Lady Errol.

At Clifton, Hugh Mair, Esq.

At Stanmore, Mrs Learmonth.

At Scotstown, Miss Campbell Oswald, sixth daughter of the late George Oswald of Auchincruive, Esq

At Leith, Mrs Jones, relict of Mr Wm. Jones, shipmaster. She has mortified 200l. for coals to the poor of Leith.

At

At Findhorn, the Rev. Laurence Reid, minister of the Relief congregation there.

At Aberdeen, Mr James Christie, aged 93 years, farmer on part of the lands of Mr Moir of Scotstown, which he had occupied for upwards of 50 years, by three successive leases, the expiry of which he just survived.

Sept. 1. At Worthing, the Lady of Lord William Russell.

1. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Gen Bowyer, late Commander of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward islands.

2. At Craigcrook castle, aged five years, Archibald, second son of Mr Constable, bookseller in Edinburgh.

4. At Merchiston Bank, in the 85th year of his age, John Home, Esq. author of the tragedy of Douglas, &c.

4. At Oxgang, Mr David Calder, eldest son of the late Mr Archibald Calder, merchant, Glasgow.

5. At Hopetoun House, the Right Hon. Lady Jamima Johnstone Hope, wife of Capt. George J. Hope, royal navy, and youngest daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

5. At London, Mrs Peek, widow of Mr Robert Peek, silk mercer, London, and daughter of the late Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. of Dunipace.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr R. Arras, merchant.

6. At Belhaven, near Dunbar, Captain James Kellie, late of the East India Company's 12th regiment native infantry, on the Bengal establishment.

6. On his passage from London to Arbroath, Captain Andrew Small of the Fifeshire militia, much and justly regretted by his family, friends, and acquaintances.

7. At London, Lady Wallace Dunlop.

8. At Moffat, Mr James Spadin, architect in Edinburgh.

10. At Grantown, the seat of the Lord Justice Clerk, Charles Hope, Esq. Commissioner of the Royal Navy.

12. Louisa-Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Ainslie, 25th regiment.

12. At Inverness, Mr Ebenezer Young, teacher of Latin in the Inverness academy.

13. At Inverness, Mr Alex. Macgilvray, coppersmith and brass-founder, convener of the trades, and captain of the Inverness company of volunteers.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eleanor Pringle, daughter of the deceased John Pringle of Haining, Esq. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

16. At ditto, Mrs Sophia Robertson, daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. of Ladykirk.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Sept. 5.	——	1¼ disc.	65⅞
12.	——	3 ——	66¼
19.	——	1½ ——	66½ ¼
26.	——	2¼ ——	66 5½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Sept. 5.	76 92	40 45	30 36	54 59
12.	90 106	40 45	32 39	58 63
19.	90 100	40 44	30 37	57 62
26.	86 98	42 46	30 35	60 65

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Sept. 2.	40 s. 52	23 s. 27	23 s. 27	28s. 34
9.	40 52	23 26	20 27	30 34
16.	40 55	21 24	22 28	30 34
23.	40 54	29 30	23 29	31 35
30.	40 54	29 30	23 29	31 35

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease and Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
Sept. 6.	300	22 21	65	16 —
13.	220	22 21	26	16 —
20	180	22 21	84	16 —
27.	200	22 21	42	16 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. will appear in our next.

W——r R——d's notes are under consideration. We should be glad to know how far they are original.

The *Tale*, by the *Ettrick Shepherd*, was accidentally delayed this month, but will appear in our next; as will the elegant "*Address to a Lady.*"

Several other pieces are received, and are under consideration.